Engrav'd & Printed for James Hodges
at the Looking Glass facing St. Magnus
Church, near London Bridge.

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PHÆDRI

AUGUSTI CÆSARIS LIBERTI

FABULARUM ÆSOPIARUM

LIBRI QUINQUE;

OR,

The Five BOOKS

OF THE

FABLES of PHÆDRUS,

Who was made

A FREEMAN of *ROME*

BY

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR,

In Imitation of

ÆSOP's FABLES;

Improved by a METHOD intirely NEW:

WHEREIN

The *Order* of *Conſtruction* is ſo *natural* and *conciſe*, that the moſt ignorant Scholar may eaſily find it without the leaſt Heſitation.

To which are added

ACCENTS and NOTES,

for the true *Pronunciation* and right *Interpretation* of all the *Idioms*, *Phraſes*, *Proverbial* Expreſſions and *Grammatical Figures*.

By JOHN ENTICK, M. A.

Editor and Improver of SCHREVELIUS's LEXICON, and of ſeveral *Latin* and *Greek* CLASSICKS.

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THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

THE author before You has ſo well recommended himſelf, in a long courſe of years, by his elegance, to the learned, and by his inſtructive leſſons for the education of youth, that he is ſtill number'd amongſt thoſe of the firſt rank, where the *Latin tongue* is cultivated; and, in ſome meaſure, accounts for that *prophetic aſſurance* that his writings would be valued and preſerved

to after ages; as may be inferred from theſe Paſſages.

Mihi parta laus eſt, quod tu, quod ſimiles tui,
Veſtras in chartas verba tranſfertis mea,
Dignumque longâ judicetis memoriâ.
Page 125.

—— Chartis nomen victurum meis,
Latinis dum manebit pretium literis.
LIB. V. FAB. V.

Which is the more to be admired, ſeeing *Phædrus* was not only a foreigner, and born a ſtranger to the *Roman tongue*, but a native of *Thrace*, a country remarkable for the barbarous and unpoliſhed behaviour of its inhabitants.—An eminent example of human capacity, where application and inclination unite to cultivate the natural faculties of the mind: and a laſting proof that bright parts may be obſcured under the mean condition of a ſlave, and that the moſt barbarous country may have the reputation of producing now and then a more refined and polite genius.

Our author's time of coming to *Rome* is no where recorded: but his abilities, ſo much ſuperior to his ſtate of ſervitude, ſoon recommended him to the favour of *Auguſtus*,

Auguſtus, the patron of the learned: who could not deny the *freedom* of *Rome* to a foreign ſlave, whoſe *purity* of *language*, and *freedom* of *ſtyle*, had already equalled him with thoſe denizens, that had ſuck'd it in from their birth, and had the advantage of a courtly and refined education.

Favours from a prince ſeldom eſcape the envy of the multitude. And *Phædrus* no ſooner found himſelf at liberty, than he was purſued by a waſpiſh ſort of critics, who were pleaſed ſlyly to aſſume the honour of his performances; or, where that could not be done, to run them down: of whom he gives ſeveral hints, and eſpecially at the end of his fourth Book,

Sed difficulter continetur ſpiritus,
Integritatis qui ſincere conſcius,
A noxiorum premitur inſolentiis.

Page 123.

In ENGLISH.

But it is no eaſy matter to curb-in a generous ſpirit,
Conſcious of its own integrity,
When it is run down by the inſolences of a ſpiteful people.

However, ſays he, they that upbraid me

with Plagiariſm, would do well to conſider, that I follow the ſteps of *Æſop*; by laping up my thoughts in a jocular way of ſpeaking; but that I have added to the number of his Fables, and improved thoſe I've retained by a more elegant dreſs and eaſy ſtile. And if it be objected, that I aſſume too much for one that was born in *Thrace*, and in a ſtate of ſervitude; Let it be remembred, That if *Æſop*, who was a *Phrygian*, and *Anacharſis* a *Scythian*, could immortalize themſelves by their works; Why ſhould I, that am nearer allied than either of them to *Greece*, the very ſeat of learning, deſert the honour of my native country, by dreaming away my time in idleneſs? eſpecially when I recollect, that *Thrace* has produced thoſe eminent authors *Linus* the ſon of *Apollo*, and *Orpheus* the ſon of *Calliope*, who made the very ſtones to dance after him; charm'd the beaſts of the foreſt, and ſtop'd the current of the river *Hebrus* by his melodious harmony. — Away then from hence, O *envy!* for a public commendation is my due in ſpite of thee.

And certainly our author can by no means be accuſed of preſumption for this declara-

declaration; for in whatever light we view his performance, he greatly deſerves our commendation. His work in every part breathes perfection. Not only the matter and form are worthy of imitation: but his language, in which he expoſes vice and recommends virtue, is worthy of a *Roman* mouth; and by its eaſineſs and ſweetneſs is peculiarly adapted to the education of youth.

What then remains for the Editor of this edition to ſay, is to give ſome account of the dreſs in which theſe fables now appear: which he preſumes can be accuſed neither of prodigality, nor defect of any thing neceſſary to the right and eaſy underſtanding of the author.

Many have gone before him in this attempt, to render *Phædrus* eaſy and familiar to the learner, without laying too much labour upon the maſter. How they have anſwered the expectations of their readers is not his province to enquire: but it has been his care to avoid every thing that appears ſuperfluous; to add what is judged to be deficient; and not only to render our author the moſt eaſy

and

and familiar, but the moſt univerſal of all the Claſſicks, by connecting all the eſſential parts for his conſtruction and explanation in ſuch a manner and volume, as to reduce it to the capacity of young beginners, and within the purchaſe of ſuch, who too often are diſcouraged from learning, by the number and expence of their Books.

In order to complete this Deſign, the author's *text* has been collated with the beſt editions heretofore publiſhed either in *England* or in foreign parts, ancient and modern; and no diſputable word retained that is not warranted by good authority to expreſs the real intention of the author.

The *pronunciation*, which is more difficult than ſome may imagine, in the *Latin* tongue, and is abſolutely neceſſary to be attained by every one that would read or ſpeak gracefully and intelligibly in any language, is facilitated in this edition by proper *accents* on every word, which could be liable to a miſtake in this particular: which *accent* ſupplies the place of *proſody*, by directing the young beginner

beginner on what *ſyllable* he muſt place the emphaſis, or elevate his voice.

The *conſtruction* is contrived in a different, and more natural and conciſe method than has yet appeared. The *paraphraſtical explanation* of the *Dauphin* edition is prepoſterous, which expects one ignorant of *Latin* to learn the ſenſe of a *Latin* author by a *Latin* paraphraſe. The improvement made upon *Danet* by *Bailey* is intricate, which by a *numerical key* on the *margin* ſets the object at too great a diſtance for that point of view, in which the learner requires every help to be placed for his ready attainment; and, therefore this *clavis* is more frequently found to perplex than to guide the ſcholar in the conſtruction. Theſe defects were diſcerned, and attempts have been made towards their ſupply. *Sterling* and *Davidſon* have uſed their endeavours. The former has ranged the *words* of the *text* into their natural or *proper order*, as they are to be conſtrued into *Engliſh*, and placed this order below every fable, ſupplying thoſe words omitted by an *elleipſis*, and ſeem neceſſary to make the ſyntax complete: The latter has done the ſame

thing

thing on the *margin* close to the *text*. But as these *Ordo's* must divert the mind, and even make the *Tyro* neglect the *text*, which by this method is not only set at too great a distance, but is entirely set aside in the construction, one of the greatest beauties of the author, and by which he, in his very first *Prologue*, distinguishes his work from *Æsop*'s,

Hanc ego polivi versibus senariis,

is neglected; and the eye and the mind are fix'd upon a mere prosaic interpretation. I must confess, that I can see no advantage in this method, except it be to the book-seller, who thereby obliges the purchaser to pay for the author twice over.

The addition of a *translation* to fold in with the construction, is carrying our *aid* to a great excess. This is not to *teach* a scholar, but to *say* the lesson for him. And to tack a large vocabulary to the little volume of *Phædrus*, that answers no other end for the learner, than what he ought, first, to acquire by his Grammar and Dictionary, is multiplying charge without reason.

Therefore

Therefore to avoid ſuch objections, I have directed the *order* of the words in conſtruction, by *figures* affixed to each word, ſo as neither to interrupt the reading, nor ſwell the bulk, nor perplex the ſcholar, nor divert his attention from the beauties of the author: and wherever it appears needful to conſult a maſter, the difficulty is explained and cleared up by an intelligible note at the bottom of the page. Nor can there be any thing more required in the inſtruction of a ſcholar: For to what purpoſe is he firſt taught his Parts of Speech, Genders and Declenſions of Nouns, Conjugation of Verbs, the Accidents of the Variable words, and the Government or dependance, which one word in a ſentence has upon another; as he ought to be, before this or any other *Latin* author is put into his hands; if it muſt ſtill be neceſſary for him to have an *Index* or *Vocabulary* to teach him the ſame thing? So that a *Grammar* and *Dictionary* (which every learner of *Latin* muſt have) are all the requiſites neceſſary for ſuch a one to attain to the underſtanding of this *Phædrus*; and the maſter that hurries his pupil into his *Claſſicks* before he has previouſly

previouſly grounded him in the *Grammar Rules*, by no means deſerves any relief from ſuch like Improvements; but ought to be plagued, as long as he impoſes upon the ignorance, or credulity of thoſe he deceives.

I have given the *notes* in *Engliſh*, to obviate that objection alſo of teaching an unknown tongue, by one as equally unknown: which muſt be allowed a great ſoleciſm in literature: and have no where multiply'd them, either to diſplay my own abilities in a criticiſm, that could add no real benefit to the learner; or to anſwer any other end, than his ready inſtruction, by ſupplying what is deficient, or underſtood; illuſtrating what is obſcure, and explaining all the *idioms*, *phraſes*, *proverbial expreſſions*, and *grammatical figures*, which frequently occur in this author.

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ERRATUM.

On page 144 in the notes for *Pellex*] the Wolf, read *Pellex*] the Fox.

PHÆDRI AUGUSTI LIBERTI

FABULARUM ÆSOPIARUM

LIBER PRIMUS.

PROLOGUS.

ÆSOPUS[9] auctor[8] quam[7] matériam[4] répe-
rit[10],
Hanc[3] ego[1] polívi[2] vérsibus[6] senáriis[5].
Duplex[1] libélli[2] dos[1] est[3]: quòd[5] risum[3] movet,[2]
Et[4] quòd[5] prudénti[8] vitam[7] consílio[9] monet[6].
Calumniári[5] si[2] quis[3] autem[1] volúerit[4],
Quòd[6] árbores[7] loquántur[14], non[8] tantum[9] feræ[10];
Fictis[15] jocári[14] nos[13] meminerit[12] fábulis[16].

The NOTES.

Senariis] six-feet *iambic* or rapid verses, each foot composed of a long and short syllable. The *comedians* made use of iambic *eight*-feet verses.

Dos] some read *os*, alluding to the *double appearance*, which such books, as these, carry; one an air of *fiction*; the other a form of *instruction*. But most critics read *dos*, which, properly signifying that *portion* or *dowry*, which a wife carries to her husband, by marriage, is *metaphorically* applied to the *mind*, and here to a *book*, to signify the *intrinsic value*, or *endowment* or *use* thereof, or the *profit* it conveys to the reader.

Fabulis] *Fabula* derived from *fando*, properly signifies a narrative, or story, or historical account; and is determined to mean a *romance* by the epithet *fictis* in this place.

FABULA I.

Fácile[2] eſt[1] opprímere[3] innocéntem[4].

LUPUS et AGNUS.

AD[7] rivum[9] eúndem[8] Lupus[1] et[2] Agnus[3] vénerant[6],
Siti[5] compúlſi[1]: Supérior[3] ſtabat[2] Lupus[1],
Longé[6]-que[4] inférior[7] Agnus[5]: tunc[1] fauce[5] ím-
probâ[4]
Latro[2] incitátus[3], júrgii[8] cauſſam[7] íntulit[6].
Cur[2], inquit[1], turbuléntam[5] feciſti[3] mihi[6]
Iſtam[4] bibénti[7]? lániger[1] contra[3] timens[2];
Quî[6] poſſum[7], quaeſo[5], fácere[8] quod[9] qué-
reris[10], Lupe[4]?
A? te[4] decúrrit[2] ad[5] meos[6] hauſtus[7] liquor[1].
Repúlſus[2] ille[1] veritátis[4] víribus[3],
Ante[9] hos[10] ſex[11] menſes[12] male[7], ait[5], dix-
iſti[6] mihi[8].
Reſpondit[2] Agnus[1]: équidem[3] natus[6] non [5]eram[4].

The NOTES.

Facile eſt opprimere innocentem.] Prov. The weakeſt go to the wall.

Compulſi] qu. ſimul pulſi i. e. driven together.

Fauce improba] with an ungodly gut, as we ſay.

Latro] a proper term for a *wolf* that lives on its prey.

Cauſſam] a Pretence.

Iſtam] ſubaud. *Aquam*, water.

Timens] ſubaud. *Dixit*. replied.

Male, ait, dixiſti mihi] or, *At male dixiſti mihi.*

Equidem] qu. *Ego quidem*, i. e. indeed.

Pater[3],

Pater[4], Hércule[2], tuus[3], inquit[1], maledixit[5] mihi[6].
Atque[1] ità[2] corréptum[4] lácerat[3], injúſtâ[5] nece[6].
Hæc[1] proter[5] illos[6] ſcripta[4] eſt[3] hómines[7] fábula[2],
Qui[8] fictis[11] cauſſis[12] innocéntes[10] ópprimunt[9].

FABULA II.

Minima[1] *de*[2] *malis*[3].

RANÆ[1] REGEM[3] PETENTES[2].

ATHENÆ[2] cum[1] florérent[3] æquis[4] légibus[5],
Procax[6] libértas[7] civitátem[9] miſcuit[8],
Frenúm[14]-que[10] ſolvit[12] priſtinum[13] licéntia[11].
Hinc[1], conſpirátis[4] factiónum[2] pártibus[3],

The NOTES.

Hercule] adv. of ſwearing *by* the heathen god *Hercules*.
Fictis cauſſis] ſubaud. *de* under falſe pretences.
FAB. II. *Minima de malis*] ſubaud. *eligo*. Prov. of evils chuſe the leaſt.
Athenæ] the people of the republic of *Athens* in *Greece*.
Æquis legibus] by equitable laws calculated by *Solon*, for the ſupport and maintenance of a popular government, in which one ſubject is upon an equality with another.
Procax] qu. *Petax libertas*, i. e. a craving, aſſuming, or uſurping liberty, not content with its preſent happy ſtation.
Miſcuit] threw into diſorder.
Licentia] licentiouſneſs, or a bad uſe of liberty.
Hinc] upon this. Some read *hic*, here, at *Athens*.
Conſpiratis partibus] abl. abſolute.

Arcem[8] tyránnus[6] óccupat[7] Pisístratus[5]:
Cum[1] tristem[4] servitútem[5] ferent[3] Attici[2];
Non[1] quia[2] crudélis[4] ille[3], sed[5] quóniam[6] grave[9]
Omne[7] insuëtis[10] onus[8]; et[11] cœpíssent[12] queri[13];
Æsópus[2] talem[4] tum[1] fabéllam[5] rétulit[3].
Ranæ[1], vagántes[2] líberis[3] palúdibus[4],
Clamóre[10] magno[9] regem[6] petíêre[5] a[7] Jove[8],
Qui[11] dissolútos[13] mores[14] vi[15] compésceret[12].
Pater[1] Deórum[2] rísit[3], atque[4] illis[8] dedit[5],
Parvum[6] tigillum[7]; missum[10] quod[9] súbito[11] vadi[12]
Motu[13].

The NOTES.

Tyrannus] the supreme magistrate or chief ruler, who singly holds the government in a state, which before had been a republic.

Pisistratus] the son of *Hippocrates*, and of great authority among his fellow citizens, taking the advantage of the distractions in the state of *Athens*, occasioned by the factions of *Megacles* and *Lycurgus*, and raising a third faction stronger than the other two, under a pretence of defending the liberties, and supporting the true interest of his country, he got himself declared King, and seized upon the citadel to maintain his dignity and power, and overawe the *Athenians*.

In the construing of this sentence, we understand *factus*, i. e. *being made*: thus *Pisistratus* factus *tyrannus occupat arcem*.

Onus] subaud. *est* qu.d. *omne onus* est *grave insuëtis*.

Insuëtis] diphth. *uë* dissolved per *diæresin*, for the sake of the metre: *insuëtis*, i. e. to those who have been *unaccustomed* to such burthens, or sort of government.

Fabellam] *short fable*, a diminutive from *fabula*.

Liberis paludibus] abl. govern'd of prepos. *in* understood *per ellipsin*.

Vi] is here used in a good sense for *authority*.

Pater deorum] *Jupiter* so accounted by the heathen poets.

Tigillum] *a small log of wood*. *Parvum*, being prefixed to it

Motu[16], ſonó[18]-que[17] térruit[13] pávidum[14] genus[15].
Hoc[2] merſum[5] limo[6] cum[1] jacéret[3] diútius[4],
Forte[7] una[8] tácitè[9] profert[10] e[12] ſtagno[13] caput[11],
Et[14], exploráto[15] rege[16], cunctas[18] évocat[17].
Illæ[1], timóre[3] póſito[2], certátim[5] adnátant[4];
Lignúm[11]-que[6] ſupra[10] turba[8] pétulans[7] inſilit[9]:
Quod[1] cum[2] inquinâſſent[3] omni[4] contumélia[5],
Alium[10] rogántes[9] regem[11], miſére[6] ad[7] Jovem[8],
Inútilis[17] quóniam[12] eſſet[16], qui[13] fúerat[14] datus[15].
Tum[1] miſit[2] illis[4] hydrum[3], qui[5] dente[10] áſpero[9]
Corrípere[7] cœpit[6] ſingulas[8]; fruſtrà[4] necem[3]
Fúgitant[2] inértes[1]; vocem[3] præclúdit[2] metus[1].

The NOTES.

it ſhews it to have been a *very little log of wood:* it being an elegance among authors to prefix a diminiſhing adjective to a ſubſtantive diminutive to expreſs a thing, that is little or ſmall in itſelf, to be leſs or ſmaller than common.

Pavidum genus] the frogs, which are eaſily frighted.
Hoc] ſudaud. *genus.*
Una] ſubaud. *rana.*
Explorato rege] abl. abſolute, *i. e.* having as a ſpy, examined the king ſent by *Jupiter.*
Cunctas] ſubaud. *ranas.*
Illæ] ſubaud. *ranæ.*
Timore poſito] abl. abſolute, *i. e.* ſhaking off all fear.
Petulans turba] a croud of frogs in a ſaucy inſulting manner.
Inquinâſſent] for *inquinaviſſent* (per ſyncopen) *they had all bedung'd.*
Omni contumeliâ] i. e. in a moſt ſcandalous manner.
Rogantes] ſubaud. *Illæ ranæ*, nominat. caſe.
Hydrum] a *water ſnake.*
Singulas] ſubaud. *ranas*, one after another.
Fugitant] *they ſcuttle*, i. e. they fly different ways with dread and fear.

Furtìm[4] igitur[1] dant[2] Mercúrio[3] mandáta[5] ad[6] jovem[7],
Adflictis[10] ut[8] ſuccúrrat[9]. Tunc[1] contrà[3] deus[2],
Quia[5] noluiſtis[6] veſtrum[8] ferre[7], inquit[4] bonum[9];
Malum[11] perférte[10]. Vos[4] quoquè[5], O[2] civis[3], áit[1],
Hoc[7] ſuſtinéte[6], majus[10] ne[9] véniat[12], malum[8].

FABULA III.

In[2] própria[3] pelle[4] quiéſce[1].

GRACULUS ſuperbus, et PAVO.

NE[6] gloriári[8] líbeat[7] aliénis[10] bonis[9],
Suó[15]-que[13] pótiùs[12] hábitu[16] vitam[14] dégere[13],

The NOTES.

Inertes] ſubaud. *conſilio*, i. e. void of counſel, or not knowing what to do to eſcape his voracious jaws.

Vocem præclusit metus] their fear was ſo great that they durſt not complain openly.

Furtim] ſecretly, in private, or by ſtealth: an adverb well adapted both in regard to their new King, leaſt he ſhould diſcover their diſcontented proceedings; and to *Mercury, who is the God of thieves*, as well as the meſſenger of the Gods.

Bonum] ſubaud. *regem* or *tyrannum*. Or it may be taken ſubſtantively, and ſignify *good* or proſperity; and *malum*, evil or adverſity.

Perferte] qu. *porro ferte*, i. e. *therefore bear*.

Ait] ſubaud. *Æſopus*.

FAB. III. *In propria pelle quieſce*] Prov. *be content with your own ſtation*.

Libeat] ſubaud. *cui*, i. e. *any one*.

Alienis] belonging to another perſon.

Degere] read thus, et ut potius *libeat* degere vitam *quemque* ſuo habitu.

Habitu ſuo] in dreſs and behaviour agreeable to his ſtation.

Æſopus

Æſópus[1] nobis[5] hoc[3] exémplum[4] pródidit[2].
Tumens[2] ináni[3] gráculus[1] ſupérbiâ[4],
Pennas[6], pavóni[9] quæ[7] decíderant[8], ſúſtulit[5],
Sé[12]-que[10] exornávit[11]: deíndè[1] contémnens[2] ſuos[3]
Formóſo[6] ſe[5] Pavónum[8] immíſcuit[4] gregi[7].
Illi[1] impudénti[4] pennas[3] erípiunt[2] avi[5],
Fugánt[7]-que[6] roſtris[8]. Malè[2] mulcátus[3] Grácu-
lus[1],
Redíre[6] mœrens[4] cœpit[5] ad[7] próprium[8] genus[9]:
A[2] quo[3] repúlſus[1] triſtem[5] ſuſtínuit[4] notam[6].
Tum[1] quidam[2] ex[3] illis[4], quos[5] priùs[7] deſpéxerat[6];
Conténtus[3] noſtris[4] ſi[1] fuíſſes[2] ſédibus[5],
Et[6], quod[9] natúra[10] déderat[11], voluíſſes[7] pati[8],
Nec[1] illam[4] expértus[3] eſſes[2] contuméliam[5]:
Nec[1] hanc[5] repúlſam[6] tua[2] ſentíret[4] calámitas[3].

FABULA IV.

Avidum[5] ſua[1] ſæpè[3] delúdit[4] aviditas[2].

Canis[1] per[4] fluvium[5] carnem[3] ferens[2],

A Míttit[5] meritò[4] próprium[6], qui[1] aliénum[3] ád-
petit[2],

The NOTES.

Prodidit.] i. e. *propoſuit*, propoſed.

Fugant] i. e. *pavones* fugant *illam* roſtris: the peacocks drive him away with their beaks.

Mulcatus] i. e. *Percuſſus* or *male mulcatus*, roughly treated.

Triſtem notam] a ſad mark of diſgrace.

Prius] ſubaud. *ait* after *prius*.

FAB. IV. *Avidum ſua ſæpè deludit Aviditas*] Prov. *all covet all loſe.*

Adpetit] greedily catches at, or coveteth.

Alienum] what belongs to another perſon: ſubaud. *rem.*

Canis,

Canis[1], per[6] flumen[7], carnem[4] dum[2] ferret[3], natans[5],
Lymphárum[13] in[11] ſpéculo[12] vidit[8] ſimulácrum[10] ſuum[9]:
Aliám[3] què[1] prædam[4] ab[6] álio[7] ferri[5] putans[2],
Erípere[9] vóluit[8]: verùm[1] decépta[3] avíditas[2]
Et[4], quem[7] tenébat[8] ore[9], demíſit[5] cibum[6];
Nec[10], quem[14] petébat[15], ádeo[11] pótuit[12] adtíngere[13].

FABULA V.

Potentióris[3] Societátem[2] fuge[1].

VACCA et CAPELLA, OVIS et LEO.

NUnquam[2] eſt[3] fidélis[4] cum[5] poténte[6] ſociétas[1],
Teſtátur[3] hæc[1] fabélla[2] propóſitum[5] meum[4].
Vacca[1] et[2] Capélla[3] et[4] pátiens[6] óvis[5] injúriæ[7],
Sócii[9] fuêre[8] cum[10] Leóne[11] in[12] ſáltibus[13].

The NOTES.

Lymphárum in ſpéculo] alluding to the natural reflection with which every thing appears on clear water.

Decépta avíditas] this is a phraſeology common in this author: for as in the foregoing fable, *tua calamitas* is interpreted for *tu, gracile, oppreſſus calamitate*; ſo here we are to underſtand it to be, *canis aviditate deceptus*, the dog blinded with covetouſneſs.

Nec adéo potuit] an elegant phraſe, rendered thus: *nor could be after all*; alluding to the preceding line.

FAB. V. *Potentióris Societátem fuge*] Prov. Keep not too great company.

Societas] alliance, partnerſhip, *&c.*

Propóſitum] the *maxim* propoſed in this fable for our conduct in life.

Patiens injuriæ] patient under wrong.

Socii] partners.

Hi[1] quum[1] cepíſſent[3] cervum[4] vaſti[5] córporis[6],
Sic[12] eſt[10] locútus[11], pártibus[8] factis[7], Leo[9]:
Ego[1] primam[3] tollo[2], nóminor[5] quia[4] Leo[6]:
Secúndum[2], quia[4] ſum[5] fortis[6], tribuétis[1] mihi[3];
Tum[1], quia[5] plus[7] váleo[6], me[4] ſequétur[3] tértia[2];
Malo[6] adficiétur[5], ſi[1] quis[2] quartam[4] tetígerit[3],
Sic[1] totam[5] prædam[6] ſola[2] impróbitas[3] ábſtulit[4].

FABULA VI.

Improborum improba Soboles.

RANÆ ad SOLEM.

VIcíni[5] furis[6] célebres[3] vidit[2] núptias[4]
Æſópus[1], et[7] contínuò[8] narráre[10] incipit[9]:
Uxórem[10] quondàm[2] ſolem[7] velle[8] dúcere[9],
Clamórem[4] ranæ[1] ſuſtulêre[3] ad[5] ſídera[6].

The NOTES.

Partibus factis] abl. abſolute, the whole being divided into four ſhares.

Leo] *the lion*, king of the forreſt.

Fortis] of extraordinary courage.

Plus valeo] I am ſtronger than any one of you.

Malo adficietur] he ſhall ſuffer for it.

Sola improbitas] the lion relying only on his own power or ſtrength. This is an energetic way of ſpeaking uſed by this poet. See the note *Canis* in fable IV.

FAB. VI. *Improborum improba ſoboles*] Prov. *like father, like ſon.* Sic legitur, ſoboles improborum *eſt* improba.

Celebres] attended with much company; *i. e.* frequentatas, *crouded.*

Suſtulere clamorem ad ſidera] croaked ſo loud as to reach the heavens.

Con-

Convício[3] permótus[2] quærit[4] Júpiter[1]
Cauſſam[5] querélæ[6]: quædam[2] tum[1] ſtagni[4] íncola[3].
Nunc[6], inquit[5], omnes[9] unus[7] exúrit[8] lacus[10],
Cogít[12]-que[11] míſeras[13] áridâ[15] ſede[16] émori[14].
Quidnam[1] futúrum[3] eſt[2], creârit[5] líberos[6]?

FABULA VII.

Stultórum[2] honor[1] inglórius[3].

VULPIS[1] ad[2] PERSÓNAM[4] TRAGICAM[3].

PErſónam[5] trágicam[4], fortè[2] vulpis[1] víderat[3]:
O[2] quanta[3] ſpecies[4], inquit[5], cérebrum[7] non[8] habet[6]!
Hoc[1] illis[4] dictum[3] eſt[2], quibus[5] honórem[8] et[9] glóriam[10]
Fortúna[6] tríbuit[7]; ſenſum[13] commúnem[12] ábſtulit[11].

The NOTES.

Convicio] for *convocio*, i. e. a union of voices, or croakings.
Unus] ſubaud. *ſol.*
Miſeras] ſubaud. *nos ranas.*
Quidnam eſt futurum?] what will follow?
Creârit, for *creaviſſet*] ſubaud. *ſol.*
FAB. VII. *Stultorum honor inglorius*] ſubaud. *eſt* Prov. *honour becomes not a fool.*
Vulpis ad] ſubaud. *ait* ad.
Perſonam tragicam] a tragedian's maſk.
O quanta ſpecies] what a noble appearance.
Senſum communem] common ſenſe or reaſon.

FABU-

FABULA VIII.

Malos[4] *tuéri*[3] *haud*[1] *tutum*[2].

Lupus et Gruis.

QUI[1] prétium[3] mériti[4] ab[5] ímprobis[6] deſíderat[2],
Bis[8] peccat[7]; primùm[2] quóniam[1] indígnos[4]
ádjuvat[3];
Impúnè[7] abíre[6] deindè[1] quia[2] jam[3] non[4] poteſt[5].
Os[2] devorátum[3] fauce[5] cum[1] hæréret[4] Lupi[6],
Magno[8] dolóre[9] victus[7], cœpit[10] ſíngulos[12]
Inlícere[11] prétio[13], ut[14] illud[16] extráherent[15] malum[17].
Tandem[1] perſuáſa[4] eſt[3] jurejurándo[3] Gruis[2]
Gulæ[10]-que[6] credens[7] colli[9] longitúdinem[8],
Periculóſam[13] fecit[11] medicínam[12] Lupo[14].
Pro[1] quo[2] cùm[3] pactum[5] flagitáret[4] præmium[6]:

The NOTES.

Malos tueri haud tutum] Prov. *ſave a thief from the gallows and he'll cut your throat.* Before *haud* ſubaud. *eſt.*
Pretium meriti deſiderat] expects a reward for a good turn.
Impune abire] to come off without loſs or hazard: or as ſome render it, and not without good reaſon, to depart contentedly while he is ſafe.
Deindè] adv. *ſecondly.*
Jam] now, when he has helped.
Inlicere pretio] to tempt by a propoſal of a reward.
Malum] a ſubſtantive; *plague.*
Gruis] uſed anciently for *grus.*—*Credens*] venturing.
Colli longitudinem] *greciſm* for *collum longum.*
Fecit medicinam] wrought a cure.
Periculoſam] hazardous to the crane, tho' ſalutary for the wolf.
Quo] ſubaud. *beneficio.*

In-

Ingráta[3] es[2], inquit[1], ore[9] quæ[4] noſtro[8] caput[6]
Incólume[7] abſtúleris[5], et[10] mercédem[12] póſtulas[11].

FABULA IX.

Ne[1] inſúltes[2] míſeris[3].

PASSER et LEPUS.

SIBI[8] non[6] cavére[7], et[9] aliis[12] conſilíum[11] dare[10],
Stultum[5] eſſe[4], paucis[2] oſtendámus[1] vérſibus[3].
Oppréſſum[4] ab[5] Aquila[6], fletus[9] edéntem[7] graves[8],
Léporem[3] objurgábat[2] Paſſer[1]: ubi[2] pernícitas[6]
Nota[5], inquit[1], illa[4] eſt[3]? quid[1] ita[4] ceſſárunt[5] pedes[2]?
Dum[1] lóquitur[2], ipſum[5] Accípiter[3] nec[6] opínum[7] rapit[8],
Queſtú[5]-que[1] vano[4] clamitántem[3] intérficit[2].
Lepus[1] ſemiánimus[2] mortis[3] in[3] ſolátium[4].
Qui[1] modò[2] ſecúrus[3] noſtra[5] inridébas[4] mala[6],
Símili[10] querélâ[11] fata[9] deplóras[7] tua[8].

The NOTES.

Ne inſultes miſeris] Prov. *inſult no man under his misfortunes.*
Cavere ſibi] take care of oneſelf.
Quid ita] an elliptical ſpeech for *ob quid ita*, or *quam ob cauſam*, for what cauſe.
Lepus ſemianimus] ſubaud. *ait.*
In ſolatium mortis] by way of comfort in the jaws of death.
Securus] i, e, *curâ* vacuus, void of care.

FABULA X.

Mendáci[3] ne[1] verum[6] quidem[4] dicénti[5] créditur[2].

LUPUS et VULPIS, júdice SIMIO.

QUicúnque[1] turpi[4] fraude[5] ſemel[2] innótuit[3],
Etiámſi[6] verum[8] dicit[7], amíttit[9] fidem[10].
Hoc[5] teſtátur[4] brevis[1] Æſópi[3] fábula[2].
Lupus[1] arguébat[2] vulpem[3] furti[5] crímine[4]:
Negábat[2] illa[1], ſe[3] eſſe[4] culpæ[6] próximam[5].
Tunc[1] judex[4] inter[5] illos[6] ſedit[3] ſimius[2]:
Uterque[2] cauſſam[5] cum[1] perorâſſent[3] ſuam[4],
Dixíſſe[8] fertur[7] ſimius[6] ſenténtiam[9]:
Tu[1] non[2] vidéris[8] perdidíſſe[4], quod[5] petis[6];
Te[2] credó[1] ſurripuíſſe[3], quod[4] pulchrè[6] negas[5].

The NOTES.

Mendaci ne verum quidem dicenti creditur.] Prov. *A liar is not believed tho' he ſpeaks truth.*

Innotuit turpi fraude] is become notorious for ſcandalous cheating.

Amittit fidem.] fails of credit.

Arguebat vulpem furti crimine] indicted the wolf of theft.

Culpæ proximam] here *proximam* is a ſubſtantive, qu. *affinem*, and governs the genitive caſe *culpæ*.

Tu non videris] this was the form of pronouncing a ſentence uſed by the *Roman* judges. The reaſon probably was, that even in caſes, where there is the ſtrongeſt appearance of proof men are often deceived: and the event of things teaches us, that what we hold certain, is often very uncertain and doubtful.

Pulchrè] ſmoothly, with a good grace.

FABULA XI.

Ridícula[5] *in*[3] *imbélli*[4] *virtútis*[2] *ostentátio*[1].

ASINUS et LEO VENANTES.

VIrtútis[2] expers[1], verbis[5] jactans[3] glóriam[4],
Ignótos[7] fallit[6], notis[10] est[8] derísui[9].
Venári[4] Aséllo[5] cómite[6] cùm[1] vellet[3] Leo[2],
Contéxit[7] illum[8] frútice[9], et[10] admónuit[12] símul[11],
Ut[13] insuëtâ[16] voce[17] terréret[14] feras[15],
Fugiéntes[19] ipse[17] excíperet[18]. Hîc[1] aurítulus[2]
Clamórem[5] súbitò[3] totis[6] tollit[4] víribus[7],
Novo[11]-que[8] turbat[9] béstias[10] miráculo[12].
Quæ[1] dum[2] pavéntes[3] éxitus[6] notos[5] petunt[4],
Leónis[10] adfligúntur[7] horréndo[8] ímpetu[9];
Qui[1], postquàm[2] cæde[5] fessus[4] est[3], ásinum[7] évocat[6],
Jubét[9]-que[8] vocem[11] prémere[10]: tunc[1] ille[2] ínsolens[3];

The NOTES.

Ridicula in imbelli virtutis ostentatio] Prov. cowards become fools when they boaſt of their courage. Subaud. *est*.

Virtutis] courage.

Jactans gloriam] ſounding one's own praiſe.

Ignotos] is to be taken actively for *thoſe that know not any thing*; or rather, *for thoſe that do not know him*.

Notis] to thoſe who know him.

Frutice] for *fruticeto*, i. e. *a lurking place*, ſuch as is found in a copſe, or amongſt underwood or bruſhwood.

Insuëtâ] with an unuſual,

Ipse exciperet] ſubaud. *ut*, exciperet, i. e. intercept.

Exitus notos] the uſual ways of eſcape.

Vocem premere] to ceaſe his noiſe.

Insolens] ſubaud. *ait*. *Insolens*, aſſuming too much praiſe to himſelf.

Qualis

Qualis[1] vidétur[5] ópera[2] tibi[6] vocis[4] meæ[3]!
Insignis[2], inquit[1], sic[3], ut[4] nisi[5] nossem[6] tuum?
Animum[8], genús[10]-que[9], simili[12] fugíssem[11] metu[13].

FABULA XII.

Utilíssimum[4] sæpè[3] quod[2] contémnitur[1].

Cervus ad Fontem.

LAudátis[9] utilióra[8], quæ[4] contémseris[5],
Sæpè[6] invenîri[7], hæc[1] éxserit[3] narrátio[2].
Ad[5] fontem[6] Cervus[1], cùm[2] bibísset[3], réstitit[4],
Et[7] in[11] liquóre[12] vidit[8] effigiem[10] suam[9].
Ibi[2] dum[1] ramósa[5] mirans[3] laudat[4] córnua[6],
Crurúm[11]-que[7] nímiam[9] tenuitátem[10] vitúperat[8],
Venántûm[15] subitò[13] vócibus[14] contérritus[12],

The NOTES.

Opera] *advantage, service,* &c.
Tibi] leoni.
Inquit] subaud. *leo.*
Insignis] subaud. *opera fuit.*
Sic] in so much.
Animum] cowardly spirit.
Genus] dastardly breed or race.
FAB. XII. *Utilíssimum sæpe quod contemnitur*] subaud. *est* before *sæpe.* Prov. *What is often most despised, often proves the most serviceable.*
Laudatis] i. e. *quam ea quæ laudaveris.*
Hæc narratio exserit] i. e. *this fable discovers.*
Liquóre] the clear water.
Nimiam tenuitatem vituperat] finds fault with the too great tenderness.
Venantûm] for *venantium*, a participle put substantively for *venatorum.*
Vocibus] with the hallooing.

Per[18] campum[19] fúgere[17] cœpit[16], et[20] curſu[24] levi[23]
Canes[22] elúſit[21]. Silva[2] tum[1] excépit[3] ferum[4],
In[5] qua[6] rétentis[9] impedítus[7] córnibus[8],
Lacerári[11] cœpit[10] mórſibus[13] ſævis[12] canum[14].
Tunc[1] móriens[2] vocem[6] hanc[5] edidíſſe[4] dícitur[3]:
O[1] me[2] infelícem[3]! qui[4] nunc[5] demùm[6] intélligo[7],
Utília[9] mihi[12] quàm[8] fúerint[10], quæ[12] deſpéxeram[13];
Et[14], quæ[18] laudâram[19], quantum[15] luctûs[16] habúerint[17].

FABULA XIII.

Laudatore[3] nihil[1] inſidioſius[2].

VULPES et CORVUS.

QUI[1] ſe[3] laudári[4] gaudent[2] verbis[6] ſúbdolis[5],
Seræ[10] dant[7] pœnas[9] turpes[8] pœniténtiæ[11].

The NOTES.

Curſu levi] ſome read it, *curſu levis*, i. e. ſwift of foot, and then the order of the words will ſtand thus, *levis curſu elúſit.*

Elúſit] anglicè, *put them to fault.*

Ferum] or *feram.*

Vocem hanc edidíſſe] to have uttered or ſpoken theſe words.

Demùm] too late.

Quantum luctûs habúerint] how much ſorrow they carried in them.

FAB. XIII. *Laudatore nihil inſidioſius*] ſubaud. *eſt* after *nihil.* Prov. *nothing is more dangerous than a flatterer.*

Subdolis] artfully contrived to deceive.

Seræ] ſome read this line, *ſerò dat pœnas turpi pœnitentiâ*: others have it, *ſerâ dat pœnas turpes pœnitentiâ*: but the beſt critics prefer our reading, both in regard to ſenſe and metre.

Cum

Cum[1] de[10] fenéſtra[11] Corvus[2] raptum[9] caſeum[8]
Coméſſe[7] vellet[6], celſâ[4] réſidens[3] árbore[5];
Hunc[3] vidit[2] Vulpis[1], deinde[4] ſic[6] cœpit[5] loqui[7]:
O[2] qui[3] tuárum[6], Corve[1], pennárum[7] eſt[4] nitor[5]!
Quantum[1] decóris[2] córpore[4] et[5] vultu[6] geris[3]!
Si[1] vocem[3] habéres[2], nulla[4] prior[7] ales[5] foret[6],
At[1] ille[2] ſtultus[3], dum[4] vult[5] vocem[7] oſténdere[8],
Amíſit[8] ore[10] cáſeum[9], quem[11] celéritèr[14]
Dolóſa[12] vulpis[13] ávidis[16] rápuit[15] déntibus[18].
Tum[1] demùm[2] ingémuit[6] corvi[5] decéptus[3] ſtupor[4].
Hâc[2] re[3] probátur[1], ingénium[5] quantum[4] valet[6];
Virtúte[5] et[1] ſemper[3] praévalet[4] ſapiéntia[2].

The NOTES.

Feneſtra] is the general reading; but it ſeems very ſuſpicious that it has been corruptly inſerted for *caniſtra*, a baſket, or as we call it a *voider* to receive the fragments of eatables.

Reſidens] pearching without any fear.

Nitor] *ſleekneſs*.

Decoris] of grace or comelineſs.

Vocem] a good pipe, ſubaud. *ſuavem*.

Nulla ales] *ales* is more commonly uſed in the maſculine gender by the poets.

Prior] more deſirable, or valuable.

Vocem oſtendere] to give a proof of his pipe.

Corvi deceptus ſtupor] for corvus ſtupidus deceptus. See *ſola improbitas*, Fab. vi. in notes.

Demum] too late.

Ingemuit] complain'd grievouſly, or with a ſigh.

Virtute] many read *virtuti*. Policy ever goes beyond ſtrength; and it would be no bad conſtruction to read *ſapientia* in the abl. caſe, thus, *et ſemper prævalet* plus *ſapientiâ* quam *virtute*.

FABULA XIV.

Fallax[3] *vulgi*[2] *judicium*[1].

Ex Sutore Medicus.

MALUS[3] cum[2] ſutor[3], inópiâ[5] depérditus[4],
Medicínam ignóto[9] fácere[7] cœpiſſet[6] loco[10],
Et[11] venditáret[12] falſo[14] antídotum[13] nómine[15],
Verbóſis[19] adquiſívit[16] ſibi[18] famam[17] ſtrophis[20].
Hîc[1], cum[2] jacéret[5] morbo[8] conféctus[6] gravi[7],
Rex[3] urbis[4], ejus[13] experiéndi[12] grátiâ[11],
Scyphum[10] popóſcit[9]; fuſâ[2] dein[1] ſimulans[4] aquâ[3]

The NOTES.

Fallax vulgi judicium] ſubaud. *eſt* before *fallax*. Prov. *follow not the example of the crowd*: or, the *common people are not good judges*.

Malus] unſkilful or bungling.

Deperditus inopiâ] reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs for want of trade.

Ignoto] where he was not known.

Medicinam facere] to practiſe phyſic, or to play the phyſician.

Venditaret] put off, artfully ſold.

Falſo] pretended.

Antidotum] antidote or preſervative againſt poiſon.

Verboſis ſtrophis] canting tricks.

Hîc] hereupon.

Rex urbis] the chief magiſtrate or mayor of the city.

Ejus experiendi grátiâ] to put his ſkill upon trial.

Fuſa] i. e. *infuſa* ſcypho ſubaud.

Anti-

Antídoto[8] miſcére[6] illius[9] ſe[5] toxicum[7],
Hoc[13] bíbere[12] juſſit[10] illum[11], póſito[15] praémio[14].
Timóre[5] mortis[6] ille[2] tum[1] conféſſus[4] eſt[3],
Non[10] artis[14] ullâ[11] médicæ[13] ſe[7] prudéntiâ[12],
Verùm[15] ſtupóre[16] vulgi[17] factum[8] nóbilem[9].
Rex[1], advocátâ[2] concióne[3], hæc[5] édidit[4]:
Quantæ[1] putátis[3] eſſe[5] vos[4] deméntiæ[2],
Qui[6] cápita[11] veſtra[10] non[8] dubitátis[7] crédere[9],
Cui[12] calceándos[16] nemo[13] commíſit[14] pedes[15]?
Hoc[2] pertinére[3] ad[5] illos[6] verè[4] díxerim[1],
Quorum[1] ſtultítiâ[2] quæſtus[4] impudéntiæ[5] eſt[3].

The NOTES.

Poſito præmio] at a ſet reward.

Mortis] of death, ſhould that portion given him to drink have been poiſon.

Prudentiâ] inſight or ſkill.

Nobilem] of great reputation.

Stupore] by the great ignorance.

Advocatâ concione] abl. abſolut. aſſembling a meeting of his citizens.

Capita] i. e. *lives*: elegantly by way of oppoſition to *feet* in the next clauſe.

Quæſtus impudentiæ eſt] impudence is ſupported.

FABULA XV.

Pauper[1] *dóminum*[3], *non*[4] *fortem*[5] *mutat*[2].

A'SINUS ad SENEM.

IN[7] principátu[9] commutándo[8] cívium[10],
Nil[3] præter[4] dómini[6] nomen[5] mutant[2] paúperes[8],
Id[5] esse[6] verum[7], parva[2] hæc[3] fabélla[3] índicat[4].
Aféllum[4] in[5] prato[6] tímidus[2] pascébat[3] senex[2];
Is[1] hóstium[5] clamóre[4] súbito[3] térritus[2],
Suadébat[6] A'sino[7] fúgere[8], ne[9] possent[10] capi[11].
At[1] ille[2] lentus[3]: quæso[4], num[5] binas[10] mihi[9]
Clitéllas[11] impositúrum[8] victórem[7] putas[6]?
Senex[1] negávit[2]. Ergò[1] quid[2] refert[3] mea[4],
Cui[5] sérviam[6]? Clitéllas[4] dum[1] portem[2] meas[3].

The NOTES.

Pauper dominum non fortem mutat] Prov. whoever is King, the poor muſt obey; or, a poor man may change his maſter without altering his condition.

Ille] ſubaud. *aſinus*.

Lentus] ſlow-footed. ſubaud. *ait*.

Clitellas] two wooden frames caſt over an aſs's back, in which are fixed pots for the carrying of water.

Negavit] anſwered in the negative.

FABULA XVI.

Fide-jussórem[3] *infidum*[2] *cave*[1].

Cervus et Ovis.

FRaudátor[2] nómen[4] quùm[1] locat[3] sponsu[6] ímprobo[5],
Non[8] rem[10] expedíre[9], sed[11] mala[13] vidére[12] éxpetit[7].
Ovem[3] rogat[2] Cervus[1] módium[4] trítici[5],
Lupo[6] sponsóre[7]: at[1] illa[2], præmétuens[3] doli[4]:
Rápere[4] atque[5] abíre[6] semper[2] adsuévit[3] Lupus[1],
Tu[1] de[5] conspéctu[6] fúgere[2] velóci[3] ímpetu[4]:
Ubi[1] vos[3] requíram[2], quùm[4] dies[5] advénerit[6]?

The NOTES.

Fide jussorem infidum cave] Prov. *beware of what security you take.*

Expedire rem] to perform a contract.

Videre mala] To seek for evasions.

Lupo sponsore] abl. absolute: upon the faith of the wolf; *sponsore* being put in apposition with *lupo*.

At illa] sc. *ovis* præmetuens doli *ait*.

Præmetuens] very much suspecting.

Doli] subaud. *ait*.

Tu] subaud. *adsuevisti*.

Dies] subaud. *solutionis*, i. e. the day of payment.

FAB-

FABULA XVII.

Calumniatórem[4] ſua[1] pœna[2] manet[3].

Ovis, Canis et Lupus.

SOlent[2] mendáces[1] lúere[3] pœnas[4] maléficî[5].
Calumniátor[3] ab[6] Ove[7] quum[1] péteret[4] Canis[2];
Quem[8] commodâſſe[11] panem[5] ſe[10] conténderet[9];
Lupus[1] citátus[2] teſtis[3], non[5] unum[7] modo[6]
Debéri[11], dixit[4], verùm[8] adfirmávit[9] decem[10].
Ovis[1] damnáta[2] falſo[3] teſtimónio[4],
Quod[6] non[7] debébat[8], ſolvit[5]; poſt[1] paucos[2] dies[3]
Bidens[4] jacéntem[7] in[8] fóvea[9] proſpéxit[5] Lupum[6];
Hæc[2], inquit[1], merces[3] fraudis[4] à[6] ſúperis[7] datur[5].

The NOTES.

Calumniatórem ſua pœna manet] Prov. *a juſt puniſhment is reſerved for the ſlanderer.*

Luere pœnas] to ſuffer puniſhment.

Maleficî for *maleficii*. Becauſe of the metre.

Bidens] the ſheep.

Jacentem in fovea] caught in a pit, or pit-trapt; as the ancients uſed to catch wolfs.

Merces fraudis] a puniſhment for a fraud; i. e. a reward of iniquity.

FABU-

FABULA XVIII.

Horret[1] *quiſque*[2] *adire*[3] *locum*[4] *ubi*[5] *læſus*[7] *eſt*[6].

Mulier Parturiens.

NEMO[1] libénter[2] récolit[3], qui[5] læſit[6], locum[4]:
Inſtánte[5] partu[4], mulier[1], actis[3] ménſibus[2],
Humi[7] jacébat[8], flébiles[9] gémitus[10] ciens[8].
Vir[1] eſt[2] hortátus[3], corpus[5] lecto[6] reciperet[4],
Onus[9] natúræ[10] mélius[7] quò[6] depóneret[9].
Mínimè[2], inquit[1], illo[7] poſſe[5] confido[3] loco[8]
Malum[4] finíri[6], quò[9] concéptum[11] eſt[10] inítio[12].

The NOTES.

Horret quiſque adire locum ubi læſus eſt] Prov. *the burnt child dreads the fire.*

Recolit] returns to.

Menſibus actis] ſubaud. *novem, i. e.* her nine months reckoning being, up ablat. abſolute.

Inſtante partu] ablat. abſolute, i. e. labour pains coming on.

Reciperet] ſubaud. *ut.*

Naturæ] of the womb.

Onus naturæ deponeret] i. e. that ſhe might deliver the burthen of her womb. Some read *onus maturum*, i. e. the burthen ready to drop.

Malum] the cauſe of my pains.

FABULA XIX.

Omnem[2] *áditum*[3] *malis*[4] *præclúdito*[1].

Canis Parturiens.

HAbent[4] insídias[5] hóminis[3] blandítiæ[1] mali[2],
Quas[6] ut[7] vitémus[8], versus[10] subjécti[9] monent[11].

Canis[2] partúriens[3] quum[1] rogâsset[4] álteram[5],
Ut[6] fœtum[8] in[9] ejus[10] tugúrio[11] depóneret[7],
Fácile[13] impetrâvit[12]: dein[1] reposcénti[4] locum[5]
Preces[3] admóvit[2], tempus[8] exórans[6] breve[7],
Dum[9] firmióres[13] posset[10] cátulos[12] dúcere[11].
Hoc[1] quoque[2] consúmto[3], flagitáre[5] validiùs[7]
Cubíle[6] cœpit[4]. Si[4] mihi[8] et[9] turbæ[11] meæ[10]
Par[7], inquit[1], esse[6] potúeris[5], cedam[2] loco[3].

The NOTES.

Omnem áditum malis præclúdito] Prov. *keep a rogue always at a diſtance.*

Habent inſidias] carry treachery with them.

Rogâsset] for *rogaviſſet.*

Ut fœtum deponeret] that ſhe might litter, or bring forth her young.

Facile impetravit] ſubaud. *gratiam*, ſhe eaſily obtain'd the favour.

Preces admovit] more earneſtly entreated.

Hoc] ſubaud. *tempore*, abl. abſolute.

Turbæ meæ] my kennel of whelps.

Cedam loco] I will depart, *ſubaud.* not otherwiſe.

FABU-

FABULA XX.

Stultítia[1] plerúmque[2] exítio[4] eſt[3].

Canes Fame'lici.

STultum[1] conſílium[2] non[3] modo[4] effectu[6] caret[5]
Sed[7] ad[11] perníciem[12] quoque[8] mortáles[10] dé-
vocat[9].

Córium[3] depréſſum[4] in[5] flúvio[6] vidérunt Canes[1]:
Id[8] ut[4] comeſſe[7] extráctum[9] poſſent[5] facíliùs[6],
Aquam[3] cœpêre[1] ebíbere[2]: ſed[1] rupti[2] priùs[4]
Periére[3], quàm[5], quod[7] petíerant[8], contingerent[6].

The NOTES.

Stultitia plerumque exitio eſt] Prov. *Folly is commonly attended with bad conſequences.*

Exitio eſt] it brings deſtruction.

Conſilium] a project or propoſal.

Effectu caret] for *nequit effici*, i. e. *cannot take effect.*

Devocat] enticeth or lures down.

Mortales] ſc. *homines*, mankind.

Devocat] this word is uſed but ſeldom, and moſt commonly to expreſs running into hazard and diſtreſs.

Depreſſum] ſunk in the water by the tanner.

Cœpere] ſubaud. *illi.*

Rupti] ſubaud. *nimio potu*, i. e. burſten with too much drink.

Contingerent] for *ſimul attingerent*, ſubaud. *corium*, in accuſ. caſu.

FABULA XXI.

Miſer[1] *vel*[4] *ignaviſſimo*[6] *cuique*[5] *ludibrio*[3] *eſt*[2].

LEO, Senex APER, TAURUS et ASINUS.

QUicúnque[1] amíſit[2] dignitátem[4] príſtinam[3],
Ignávis[8] étiam[7] jocus[6] eſt[5] in[9] caſu[11] gravi[10].
Defé&ctus;tus[3] annis[4] et[5] deſértus[6] víribus[7]
Leo[2] quum[1] jacéret[8], ſpíritum[11] extrémum[10] tra-
hens[9],
Aper[1] fulmíneis[5] ad[3] eum[4] venit[2] déntibus[6],
Et[7] vindicávit[8] ictu[11] véterem[9] injúriam[10]:
Infeſtis[6] Taurus[2] mox[1] confódit[3] córnibus[7]
Hoſtile[4] corpus[5]. Aſinus[1], ut[2] vidit[3] ferum[4]
Impúne[6] lædi[5], cálcibus[9] frontem[8] éxterit[7].
At[1] ille[2] expírans[3]: Fortes[3] indígnè[2] tuli[1]

The NOTES.

Miſer vel ignaviſſimo cuique ludibrio eſt] Prov. *the unfortunate is inſulted by every raſcal.*

Ignavis] to the meaneſt people; cowards.

In caſu gravi] in time of diſtreſs.

Defectus annis] enfeebled by age.

Trahens] breathing out with great difficulty.

Fulmineis] which like lightning throw down, tear in pieces and deſtroy all that ſtand in their way.

Dentibus] *Tuſks.*

Hoſtile corpus] the body of the lion his enemy.

Ferum] i. e. *leonem.*

Impunè] without offering to take his revenge.

Expirans] ſubaud. *animam ultimam, ait.*

Indigne tuli] I took it hainouſly.

Mihi

Mihi[5] insultáre[4]: te[4], natúræ[6] dédecus[5],
Quòd[1] ferre[3] cogor[2], certè[7] bis[10] vídeor[8] mori[9].

FABULA XXII.

Qui álteri suam ob causam cómmodat, injúriâ póstulat id grátiæ appóni sibi.

Mustela et Homo.

Mustéla[2] ab[4] hómine[5] prensa[3], quum[3] instántem[8] necem[9]
Effúgere[7] vellet[6]; quæso[2], parcas[3], inquit[2], mihi[4],
Quæ[5] tibi molestis[9] múribus[10] purgo[6] domum[7].
Respóndit[2] ille[1]: fáceres[4] si[3] caussâ[6] meâ[5]
Gratum[8] esset[7], et[9] dedissem[10] véniam[11] súpplici[12]:
Nunc[1] quia[2] labóras[3], ut[4] fruáris[5] reliquiis[6],

The NOTES.

Bis mori] to die twice, *viz.* with age and by the insults of a dastardly coward, who is the meaneſt of all animals, *i. e.* dédecus natúræ. *A disgrace to nature.*

FAB. XXII. *Qui alteri suam ob causam commodat, injuria postulat id gratiæ apponi sibi*] Prov. *he that serves another for his own ends, ought not to expect any thing for his pains.*

Tibi] for *tuam*, elegantly: but some construe it literally *to thee*, as governed by *molestis*, not improperly.

Purgo] I clear.

Ille] i. e. Homo.

Caussâ meâ] on my account.

Gratum esset] it would be an obligation.

Dedissem veniam] I might have had pardon'd.

Laboras] You take all this pains.

Reliquiis] orts, fragments.

Quas[7] ſunt[8] roſúri[9], ſimul[11] et[10] ipſos[13] devóres[12],
Noli[14] imputáre[15] vanum[16] beneficium[17] mihi[18].
Atque[1] ita[2] locútus[3], ímprobam[5] leto[6] dedit[4].
Hoc[4] in[6] ſe[7] dictum[5] debeat[2] illi[1] agnóſcere[3],
Quorum[1] privāta[2] ſervit[4] utílitas[3] ſibi[5],
Et[6] méritum[9] ináne[8] jactant[7] imprudéntibus[10].

FABULA XXIII.

Suſpécta[3] malórum[2] beneficia[1].

Canis Fidelis.

REpéntè[1] liberális[2], ſtultis[5] gratus[4] eſt[3];
Rerum[5] perítis[4] irritos[2] tendit[1] dolos[3].
Noctúrnus[2] quum[1] fur[3] panem[5] miſiſſet[4] Cani[6],
Objécto[11], tentans[7], an[8] cibo[12] poſſet[9] capi[10]:
Heus[2], ſi[5], inquit[1], linguam[9] vis[6] meam[8] præclúdere[7],

The NOTES.

Roſuri] ſubaud. *mures, roſuri quas*, which the mice only nibble.

Devores] thou mayeſt devour: put elegantly in oppoſition to nibble or *roſuri*.

Imputare] put to my account.

Improbam leto dedit] he killed the impudent weaſel.

Imprudentibus] unwary, thoughtleſs, or ſimple.

FAB. XXIII. *Suſpecta malorum beneficia*] Prov. *always ſuſpect the favours, or generoſity of ſharpers:* ſubaud. *ſunt ſemper.*

Repentè] unexpectedly.

Rerum peritis] well converſant with affairs, or people of good underſtanding and foreſight.

Miſiſſet] had thrown.

Capi] be won or coaxed.

Inquit] ſubaud. *canis.*

Præcludere linguam] to ſhut or ſtop the mouth.

Heus,

Ne[10] latrem[11] pro[12] re[13] dómini[14], multùm[4] fál-
leris[3].
Namque[1] iſta[2] ſúbita[3] me[6] jubet[5] benignitas[4]
Vigiláre[7], fácias[9] ne[8] meâ[21] culpâ[12] lucrum[10].

FABULA XXIV.

Poténtes[4] ne[1] tentes[2] æmulári[3].

Rana et Bos.

INops[1], poténtem[6] dum[3] vult[4] imitári[5], perit[2],
In[3] prato[6] quondám[1] Rana[2] conſpéxit[3] Bo-
vem[4],
Et[7], tacta[8] invídiâ[9] tantæ[10] magnitúdinis[11],
Rugóſam[13] inflávit[12] pellem[14]: tum[1] natos[4] ſuos[3]
Interrogávit[2], an[5] bove[8] eſſet[6] látior[7].
Illi[1] negârunt[2]. Rurſùs[1] inténdit[2] cutem[3]
Majóre[4] niſu[5]; et[6] ſimili[8] quæſivit[7] modo[9],
Quis[10] major[12] eſſet[11]. Illi[1] dixérunt[2] Bovem[3].

The NOTES.

Pro re] for the advantage.
Facias lucrum] mayeſt take advantage.
FAB. XXIV. *Potentes ne tentes æmulari*] Prov. *don't vie with your ſuperiors.*
Tacta] for *contacta* inflamed with envy, as if it had been poiſon.
Tantæ magnitudinis] of ſo great a bulk.
Natos ſuos] her young ones.
Negârunt] for *negaverunt*, anſwered, no.
Niſu] ſtrain or endeavour.
Quis] which of the two, ſhe or the ox.
Bovem] ſubaud. *majorem.* The ox was the biggeſt yet.

Noviſſimè[9] indignáta[2], dum[6] vult[7] valídiùs[10]
Inflâre[3] ſeſe[9], rupto[4] jácuit[3] córpore[5].

FABULA XXV.

Rete[3] ne[1] tendas[2] Accípitri[4] et[5] milvo[6].

Canis et Corcodilus.

COnſília[4] qui[1] dant[2] práva[3] cautis[5] homínibus[6],
Et[7] perdunt[8] óperam[9], et[10] deridéntur[11] túrpitér[12].
Canes[3] curréntes[4] bíbere[5] in[6] Nilo[8] flumine[7],
A[11] Corcodílis[12] ne[9] rapiántur[10], tráditum[2] eſt[1].
I'gitur[1] cum[2] currens[4] bíbere[6] cœpíſſet[5] canis[3],
Sic[8] Corcodílus[7], quamlíbet[11] lambe[10] ótio[12],

The NOTES.

Valídiùs] with more violence.

Jacuit] jaceo is properly applied to thoſe who periſh by a violent death. *Rupto jacuit corpore*, i. e. ſhe burſt aſunder.

FAB. XXV. *Rete ne tendas accipitri et milvo*] Prov. *old birds are not caught with chaff.*

Qui] ſubaud. *homines.*

Prava] inſidious or enſnaring.

Eſt traditum] we receive it from the ancients.

Corcodilis] metri cauſa for *crocodilis.* The *crocodile* is a four-footed animal, produced from an egg, about the ſize of a gooſe's egg. It is chiefly found on the ſhore of the river *Nile* in *Egypt*, and is very greedy of dogs fleſh, whence it is obſerved, that the God of nature has given the dog ſuch an inſtinct of this his enemy; that all dogs, which have occaſion to drink at the *Nile*, never ſtand to lap; but lap and run from place to place. Hence alſo comes the proverb, *tanquam canis ad Nilum.*

Quamlibet] i. e. *aquam*, as much water as you pleaſe.

Otio] at leiſure, *i. e.* ſtanding.

Accéde,

Accéde[13], pota[14] léniter[15], et[16] noli[17] dolos[19],
Inquit[9], veréri[18]. At[1] ille[2], fácerem[4] mehércule[3],
Nifi[5] eſſe[8] ſcirem[6] carnis[11] te[7] cúpidum[9] meæ[10].

FABULA XXVI.

Par[1] *pari*[3] *refértur*[2].

VULPIS et CICONIA.

NULLI[2] nocéndum[1]; ſi[4] quis[5] verò[3] laéſerit[6],
Multándum[9] ſimili[10] jure[11] fabélla[7] admónet[8].
Vulpis[1] ad[6] cænam[7] dícitur[2] Cicóniam[5]
Prior[3] invitâſſe[4], et[8] illi[12] in[13] paténa[14] líquidam[10]
Poſuíſſe[9] ſorbitiónem[11]; quam[1] nullo[6] modo[7]
Guſtáre[5] eſúriens[2] potúerit[4] Cicónia[3]:
Quæ[1], vulpem[4] quum[2] revocâſſet[3], intríto[8] cibo[9]
Plenam[7] lagónam[6] póſuit[5]: huic[4] roſtrum[3] ínſerens[2]
Satiátur[5] ipſa[1], torquet[6] convívam[7] fame[8]:

The NOTES.

Dolos] treachery or ſurpriſe.
At ille] ſubaud. *dixit*.
Facerem mehércule] truly I would ſtop, and drink, as you adviſe.
FAB. XXVI. *Par pari refertur*] Prov. *Give a man a* Rowland *for his* Oliver.
Nulli nocendum] ſubaud. *eſt*. i. e. *we muſt injure no man*.
Multandum] ſubaud. *eum eſſe*. i. e. *that he muſt be requited*.
Quæ] i. e. *ciconia*.
Revocâſſet] for *revocaviſſet*, *invited in her turn*.
Intrito cibo] minced meat.
Ipſa] i. e. *ciconia*.
Convivam] i. e. *Vulpem*.

Quæ

Quæ[1] quum[2] lagónæ[6] fruſtrà[3] collum[5] lámberet[4],
Peregrinam[8] ſic[11] locútam[10] vólucrem[9] accépimus[7]:
Sua[4] quiſque[1] exémpla[5] debet[2] æquo[6] ánimo[7] pati[3].

FABULA XXVII.

Avárus[1] ſuus[3] ſibi[5] cárnifex[4] eſt[2].

CANIS et THESAURUS et VULTURIUS.

HÆC[1] res[2] avàris[6] eſſe[4] convéniens[5] poteſt[3],
Et[7] qui[4] húmiles[10] nati[9], dici[12] locúpletes[13]
ſtudent[11].
Humána[3] effódiens[2] oſſa[4], theſaúrum[6] Canis[1]
Invénit[5], et[7] violârat[9] quia[8] Manes[11] Deos[10],
Injécta

The NOTES.

Accepimus] we are informed.

Peregrinam volucrem] the ſtork, which diſappears in winter, ſuppoſed to come from a foreign country, and generally brings with it a warm ſeaſon.

Æquo animo] patiently.

Pati ſua exempla] i. e. *ſecundum* ſua exempla, to bear with whatever is returned according to the example we ourſelves have ſet another perſon to do.

FAB. XXVII. *Avarus ſuus ſibi carnifex eſt*] Prov. the covetous man is his *own tormentor*.

Res] i. e. *fabula*.

Conveniens] applicable.

Et] ſubaud. *conveniens eis*.

Effodiens] ſcratching with his feet, ſeeking for meat.

Manes] the *dii manes* in a pure heathen ſenſe were certain infernal deities, to whom the ancients offered ſacrifices and paid other rites: by ſome called *genii*, ſuppoſed to be the ſpirits of dead men, who ſtill hovering about their bodies, inhabited their graves, or ſepulchres. Hence in a more proper ſenſe, they meant the

Injécta[15] eſt[14] illi[16] divitiárum[13] cupíditas[12],
Pœnas[19] ut[17] ſanctæ[20] Religióni[21] pénderet[18].
Itaque[1] aurum[4] dum[2] cuſtódit[3], oblítus[5] cibi[6]
Fame[9] eſt[7] conſúmtus[8]; quem[2] ſtans[4] Vultúrius[3]
ſuper[1]
Fertur[5] locútus[6]: O[1] Canis[2], méritò[4] jaces[3],
Qui[5] concupíſti[12] ſúbitò[11] regáles[13] opes[14],
Trívio[7] concéptus[6], et[3] educátus[9] ſtércore[10].

FABULA XXVIII.

Ne[2] magnus[1] ténuem[4] deſpícito[3].

Vulpis et Aquila.

QUamvìs[1] ſublímes[2] debent[3] húmiles[5] metúere[4]
Vindícta[2] dócili[4] quia[1] patet[3] ſolértiæ[5].

The NOTES.

the ſouls of the dead, exiſting in a ſtate of ſeperation from the body. But at laſt we find that *dii manes* ſignified no more than *oſſa et cineres*, as we find on ancient epitaphs or monumental inſcriptions D. M.—VE OSS. —CINERIBUSQ. i. e. *diis manibus ſive oſſibus cineribuſque.*

Injecta illi] impreſſed upon his mind *à diis iratis.*

Penderet pœnas] he might be puniſhed.

Sanctæ] eſtabliſhed by legal authority. For the laws of the ancients carefully protected the aſhes of the dead.

Regales opes] great riches, fit only for a King.

Trivio] ſubaud. *in.*

Stercore] ſubaud. *ſuper.*

FAB. XXVIII. *Ne magnus tenuem deſpicito*] Prov. let not the great contemn their inferiors.

Quamvis ſublimes] ſubaud. *homines.* Quamvis for *quantumvis*; i. e. how great or powerful ſoever ſome men may be.

Docili ſolertiæ] to a quick wit, or ready invention.

Vulpinos] of, or belonging to the wolf.

Vulpînos

Vulpínos[5] cátulos[4] A'quila[2] quondàm[1] fúſtulit[3],
Nidó[8]-que[6] póſuit[7] pullis[9], eſcam[12] ut[10] cárperent[11].
Hanc[3] perſecúta[2] mater[1], oráre[5] íncipit[4],
Ne[6] tantum[8] míſeræ[11] luctum[9] importáret[7] ſibi[10]
Contémſit[6] ílla[1], tuta[3] quippe[2] ipſo[4] loco[5].
Vulpis[1] ab[5] ara[6] rápuit[2] ardéntem[3] facem[4],
Totam[9]-que[7] flammis[11] árborem[10] circúmdedit[8],
Hoſti[14] dolórem[13] damno[15] miſcens[12] ſánguinis[16].
A'quila[1], ut[7] periclo[10] mortis[14] eríperet[8] ſuos[9],
Incólumes[5] natos[4] ſupplex[2] vulpi[6] trádidit[3].

FABULA XXIX.

Eſt[1], cui[2] magno[5] cónſtitit[4] Dictérium[3].

ASINUS irridens APRUM.

PLerúmque[1] ſtulti[2], riſum[6] dum[3] captant[4] levem[5],

The NOTES.

Poſuit] *gave* ſubaud. *illos cátulos in* nido.
Perſecuta hanc] following her up to the tree on which the neſt was built.
Tuta ipſo loco] ſecured by the nature and ſite of the place.
Ardentem facem] a lighted brand.
Miſcens dolorem hoſti] making her enemy ſenſible of the like grief, which ſhe felt.
Damno ſanguinis] with the loſs of her brood.
Eriperet] ſhe might ſave, or deliver.
Natos] i. e. *catulos vulpinos*.
FAB. XXIX. *Eſt cui magno conſtitit dicterium*] Prov. a jeſt, like ſweetmeats, has often ſour ſauce.
Riſum dum captant levem] while they laugh in vain or without reaſon, or indecently. Here *levis* has its peculiar beauty in oppoſition to *gravis contumelia*.

Grav

Gravi[9] diſtríngunt[7] álios[8] contuméliâ[10],
Et[11] ſibí[14] nocívum[14] cóncitant[12] perículum[13].
Aſéllus[2] Apro[5] quùm[1] fuíſſet[3] óbvius[4].
Salve[8], inquit[6], frater[7]. Ille[1] indígnans[2] repúdiat[8]
Officium[4], et[5] quærit[6], cur[7] ſic[10] mentíri[9] velit[8]?
A'ſinus[1], demíſſo[3] pene[2]: ſi[4] ſimilem[8] negas[5]
Tíbi[9] me[6] eſſe[7], certè[10] ſímile[14] eſt[12] hoc[11] roſtro[15]
tuo[16].
Aper[1], quum[2] vellet[3] fácere[4] generóſum[5] ímpetum[6],
Repréſſit[7] iram[8]: et[9], fácilis[12] vindícta[10] eſt[11] mihí[13]:
Sed[14] inquinárí[16] nolo[15] ignávo[17] ſánguine[18].

FABULA XXX.

Mala[2] pública[1] in[4] Plebem[5] récidunt[3].

RANÆ METUENTES TAURORUM PROELIA.

HU'miles[1] labórant[2], ubi[3] poténtes[4] díſſident[5].
Rana[1] in[2] palúde[3] pugnam[5] Taurórum[6] íntuens[4],

The NOTES.

Fuiſſet obvius Apro] he met a boar, *obvius* adj. reg. dativo.
Repudiat officium] rejects the civility.
A'ſinus, demiſſo pene] ſubaud. *ait.*
Generoſum impetum] an attack worthy of his race and kind.
Repreſſit iram] he checked his paſſion.
Et, facilis vindicta eſt mihi] and (ſubaud. *ait.*) *he ſaid*, I can eaſily revenge myſelf.
Ignavo ſanguine] with the blood of a coward.
FAB. XXX. *Mala publica in plebem recidunt*] Prov. public calamities fall heavy on the common people.
Humiles laborant] men of low degree are hard put to it.

Heu,

Heu[8], quanta[9] nobis[12] inſtat[11] pernícies[10] ! ait[7]
Interrogáta[1] ab[2] ália[3], cur[4] hoc[6] díceret[5] ?
De[10] principátu[11] cum[7] decertárent[9] gregis[12],
Longé[16] que[13] ab[17] illis[18] dégerent[14] vitam[15] boves[8] :
Eſt[2] ſtátio[1] ſeparáta[3], ac[4] divérſum[6] genus[5] ;
Sed[7] pulſus[9] regno[10] némoris[11] qui[8] profúgerit[12],
Palúdis[17] in[14] ſecréta[15] véniet[13] latíbula[16],
Et[19] proculcátas[21] óbteret[20] duro[22] pede[23].
Caput[7] ita[1] ad[5] noſtrum[6] furor[2] illórum[3] pértinet[4].

FABULA XXXI.

Cui[2] fidas[3], vide[1].

MILUUS et COLUMBA.

QUI[1] ſe[3] commíttit[2] hómini[5] tutándum[6] ímprobo[4],
Auxília[11] dum[9] requírit[10], exítium[8] ínvenit[7].
Colúmbæ[2] ſæpè[3] quùm[1] fugíſſent[4] Miluum[5],
Et[6] celeritáte[9] pennæ[10] vitâſſent[7] necem[8],

The NOTES.

De principatu] for the government.
Eſt ſtatio] ſubaud. *reſpondit*, he anſwered.
Profugerit] ſhall be driven away.
Proculcatas] ſubaud. *nos*.
Caput] life.
Ita] after this manner.
FAB. XXXI. *Cui fidas, vide*] Prov. take care whom you truſt, or on whom you place your confidence.
Improbo homini] to a knave.

Con-

Consilium[13] raptor[11] vertit[12] ad[14] fallaciam[15].
Et[16] genus[19] inerme[18] tali[20] decepit[17] dolo[21]:
Quare[1] sollicitum[4] potius[5] ævum[3] ducitis[2],
Quam[6] me[8] creatis[7] icto[11] regem[9] fœdere[10],
Qui[12] vos[14] ab[16] omni[17] tutas[15] præstem[13] injú-
ria[18]?
Illæ[1] credentes[2], tradunt[3] sese[4] Miluo[5]:
Qui[1], regnum[3] adeptus[2], cœpit[4] vesci[5] singulas[6],
Et[7] exercere[8] imperium[9] sævis[10] unguibus[11].
De[3] reliquis[4] tunc[1] una[2]; Meritò[6] plectimur[5].

The NOTES.

Raptor] the kite, a bird of prey.
Tali Dolo] with such an artifice.
Solicitum ævum] a pensive life.
Qui præstem] who may insure, or warrant.
Tradunt se] put themselves under the power.
Singulas, subaud. *columbas*] one after another.
De reliquis una, subaud. *ait*] one of those that escaped the destruction, said.

PHÆDRI FABULARUM

Liber Secundus.

Auctor.

EXémplis[4] continétur[3] Æſópi[2] genus[1];
Nec[1] áliud[3] quidquam[2] per[5] fabéllas[6] quaéritur[4].
Quàm[7] corrigátur[11] error[9] ut[8] mortálium[10],
Acuát[15]-que[12] ſeſe[16] díligens[13] indúſtria[14].
Quicúnque[2] fúerit[4] ergò[1] narránti[5] jocus[3],
Dum[6] cápiat[7] aurem[8], et[9] ſervet[10] propóſitum[11] ſuum,
Re[14] commendátur[13], non[15] auctóris[17] nómine[16].
Equidem[1] omni[3] curâ[5] morem[3] ſervábo[2] ſenis[4]:
Sed[7], ſi[8] libúerit[9] áliquid[11] interpónere[10],
Dictórum[14] ſenſus[16] ut[12] deléctet[15] varietas[13],
Bonas[21] in[20] partes[22], Lector[17], accípias[19] velim[18].
Ita[1]: ſi[2] repéndet[5] ipſa[3] brévitas[4] grátiam[6]:

The NOTES.

Genus Æſopi ſubaud. *ſcribendi*] Æſop's manner of writing, by fables and examples.

Quæritur] is intended.

Jocus] plan of the fable: ſome read *locus*, i. e. opportunity.

Dum capiat aurem] ſo that it pleaſes the ear.

Re commendatur] it recommends itſelf by its own weight.

Senis] i. e. *Æſopi*.

Accipias, ſubaud. *ut* accipias *id interpoſitum*.

Cujus

Cujus[1] verbósa[4] ne[2] sit[3] commendátio[5],
Atténde[6], cur[7] negáre[9] cúpidis[10] débeas[8];
Modéstis[13] étiam[11] offérre[12], quod[14] non[15] petíerint[16].

FABULA I.

Sunt[3] etiam[4] sua[1] præmia[2] Laudi.[5]

JUVE'NCUS, LEO et PRÆDA'TOR.

SUPER[3] juvéncum[4] stabat[2] dejéctum[5] Leo[1].
Prædátor[1] intervénit[2], partem[4] póstulans[3]:
Darem[2] (inquit[1]) nisi[3] soléres[6] per[6] te[7] súmere[5]:
Et[8] ímprobum[10] rejécit[9]. Fortè[1] innóxius[2]
Viátor[3] est[4] dedúctus[5] in[6] éundem[7] locum[9],
Feró[11]-que[9] viso[10] rétulit[12] retrò[14] pedem[13].
Cui[1] plácidus[9] ille[2], non[5] est[6] quod[7] tímeas[8], ait[4],
Et[9], quæ[12] debétur[11] pars[13] tuæ[15] modéstiæ[16],
Audácter[11] tolle[10]. Tunc[1], divíso[3] tergore[2],
Silvas[5] petívit[4], hómini[9] ut[6] accéssum[8] daret[7].

The NOTES.

Sunt etiam sua præmia laudi] Prov. virtue finds its own reward.
Stabat super] ſtood victorious over.
Prædator] a robber or common thief.
Per te] without leave or conſent.
Improbum] the bold knave.
Deductus] led by the common courſe of his journey.
Fero viso] at the ſight of the lion.
Placidus] ſubaud. *leo*, the lion ſmiling.
Retulit pedem retro] withdrew backwards.
Non eſt quod timeas] here is nothing you need to fear.
Tolle] ſubaud. *eam partem*.
Diviſo tergore] having ſpilt the chine.
Petivit] went towards.

Exémplum[2] egrégium[3] prorſus[2] et[4] laudábile[5]:
Verùm[1] eſt[3] avíditas[2] dives[4], et[5] pauper[7] pudor[6].

FABULA II.

Símile[1] ſimili[3] gaudet[2].

ANUS díligens VIRUM *ætatis médiæ*, item PUE'LLA.

A[7] féminis[8] utcúnque[5] ſpoliári[6] viros[4],
Ament[9], améntur[10], nempè[2] exémplis[3] díſcimus[1].
Ætátis[10] médiæ[9], quemdam[8] múlier[1] non[2] rudis[3]
Tenébat[7], annos[5] celans[4] elegántiâ[6]:
Animós[5]-que[1] ejúſdem[6] pulchra[2] júvenis[3] céperat[4].
Ambæ[2], vidéri[4] dum[2] volunt[3] illi[6] pares[5],
Capíllos[10] hómini[11] légere[9] cœpére[7] ínvicem[8]:
Quum[1] ſe[3] putáret[2] fingi[4] curâ[5] muliérum[6],
Calvus[10] repéntè[9] factus[8] eſt[7]; nam[11] fúnditùs[12]
Canos[14] Puélla[12], nígros[16] Anus[15] ovéllerat[13].

The NOTES.

Exemplum] ſubaud. *hoc eſt.*
Verùm, &c.] yet we ſee that the greedy and bold obtain riches: while the modeſt are kept poor.
FAB. II. *Simile ſimili gaudet*] Prov. like to like.
Diſcimus nempè] we learn, to wit, *or* clearly.
Utcunque] in ſome ſhape or manner.
Ament, amentur] i. e. *an* ament *fœminæ, an* amentur.
Quemdam] ſubaud. *hominem.*
Non rudis] well verſed in the art of courtſhip.
Elegantiâ] by her neat, decent way of dreſs.
Ceperat animos ejuſdem] had won his affections.
Illi pares] equal or agreeable to his years.
Capillos homini legere] to pick out the hairs of the poor fellow.
Se fingi] that he was to be metamorphoſed.
Canos, nigros] ſubaud. *Capillos.*

FABU-

FABULA III.

Impúnitas[1] *peccándi*[2] *illécebra*[3].

Homo et Canis.

Lacerátus[2] quidam[1] morſu[3] vehemèntis[4] canis[5],
T'inctum[8] cruóre[9] panem[7] miſit[6] maléfico[10],
Audierat[12] eſſe[13] quòd[15] remédium[14] vúlneris[15].
Tunc[1] ſic[3] Æſópus[2]: noli[1] coram[4] plúribus[5]
Hoc[3] fácere[2] cánibus[6], ne[7] nos[9] vivos[10] devórent[8],
Quum[11] ſciérent[12] eſſe[13] tale[13] culpæ[16] præmium[14].
Succéſſus[1] improbórum[2] plures[4] ádlicit[3].

FABULA IV.

Vir[2] *dolóſus*[1] *ſeges*[4] *eſt*[3] *mali*[5].

Aquila, Feles, et Aper.

Aquila[1] in[4] ſublími[5] quercu[6] nidum[3] fécerat[2]:
Feles[1] cavérnam[3] nacta[2] in[5] média[6] pepérerat[4]:

The NOTES.

FAB. III. *Impunitas peccandi illecebra*] Prov. impunity is an encouragement to vice. ſubaud. *eſt*.

Vehementis] of a mad.

Miſit] caſt.

Maleſico, Cani *ſubaud.*] to the miſchievous cur.

Æſopus] ſubaud *ait*.

Succeſſu, improborum adlicit plures] the ſucceſs of ſome villains encourages more to come into their ways.

FAB. IV. *Vir doloſus ſeges eſt mali*] Prov. hypocriſy produceth miſchief: or beware of the deceitful perſon.

In ſublimi quercu] for *ſublimitate quercus*, i. e. on the top of an oak-tree.

Media] ſubaud. *quercu*, i. e. at the middle of the oak tree.

Sus[1], némori-cúltrix[2], fœtum[4] ad[5] imam[6] póſuerat[3].
Tum[1] fortúitum[5] Feles[2] contubérnium[6]
Fraude[7] et[8] ſceléſtâ[9] ſic[3] evértit[4] malítiâ[10],
Ad[2] nidum[3] ſcandit[1] vólucris[4]: pernícies[2], ait[1],
Tibi[4] parátur[3], forſân[6] et[5] míſeræ[8] mihi[7]:
Nam[1] fódere[6] terram[7] quòd[2] vides[3] quótidie[8]
Aprum[5] inſidióſum[4], quercum[11] vult[9] evértere[10],
Ut[12] noſtram[15] in[17] plano[18] facilè[13] progéniem[16]
ópprimat[14].
Terróre[1] offúſo[2] et[3] perturbátis[5] ſénſibus[4],
Derépit[6] ad[7] cubíle[8] ſetóſæ[9] ſuis[10];
Magno[16], inquit[21], in[15] periclo[17] ſunt[14] nati[13]
tui[12].
Nam[1] ſimul[2] exíeris[3] paſtum[4] cum[5] ténero[6] grege[7]
A'quila[8] eſt[9] paráta[10] rápere[11] porcéllos[12] tibi[13].
Hunc[3] quoque[5] timóre[6] poſtquam[1] complévit[2] locum[4],
Dolóſa[7] tuto[10] cóndidit[8] ſeſe[9] cavo[11]:
Indè[1] evágata[2] noctu[3], ſuſpénſo[4] pede[5],
Ubi[6] eſcâ[12] ſe[8] replévit[7] et[9] prolem[14] ſuam[10],
Pavórem[14] ſimulans[13] próſpicit[15] toto[16] die[17].
Ruínam[3] métuens[2] A'quila[1] ramis[5] défidet[4]:

The NOTES.

Ad imam] ſubaud. *quercum*, i. e. at the bottom of the oak-tree.
Nemori-cultrix] an inhabitant of the wood or grove.
In plano] ſubaud. *ſolo*, on the ground.
Simul] ſubaud. *ac*, as ſoon as.
Suſpenſo pede] as it were a-tip-toe.
Proſpicit toto die] gives a good look out all the day.
Ruinam] ſubaud. *quercus*, the fall of the oak.

Aper

Aper[1] rapínam[3] vitans[2] non[4] prodit[5] foràs[6].
Quid[1] multa[2]? inédiâ[5] ſunt[1] conſúmti[2] cum[3] ſuis[4],
Felis[11]-que[6] cátulis[10] largam[8] præbuérunt[7] dapem[9].
Quantum[6] homo[9] bilínguis[8] ſæpè[10] concínnet[12] malí[7],
Documéntum[5] habére[4] ſtulta[1] credúlitas[2] poteſt[3].

FABULA V.

Ne quid nimis.

Cæsar ad Atriensem.

Est[1] ardelióram[4] quædam[2] Romæ[5] nátio[3],
Trépidè[7] concúrſans[6], occupáta[8] in[9] ótio[10],
Gratìs[12] anhélans[11], multa[16] agéndo[15] nihil[14] agens[13],

The NOTES.

Rapinam] ſubaud. *porcellorum*, i. e. the loſs of her pigs.
Quid multa?] in ſhort.
Documentum] inſtruction or a leſſon.
Stulta credulitas] for *ſtulti creduli*, the fooliſhly credulous.
FAB. V. *Ne quid nimis*] Prov. too much of one thing is good for nothing.
Ardeliorum natio] a number of idle people, that are eternally buſying themſelves in endleſs concerns. *Buſy bodies.*
Trepidè] in a hurry, backwards and forwards.
Occupata in otio] full of buſineſs when they have nothing to do.
Gratis anhelans] running out of breath without any reward.
Multa agendo nihil agens] undertaking many things, but going thro' with none.

Sibi

Sibi[18] moléſta[17], et[19] áliis[21] odioſiſſima[20].
Hanc[6] emendáre[5], ſi[2] tamen[1] poſſum[3], volo[4],
Verâ[7] fabéllâ[8]: praétium[9] eſt[1] operæ[3] atténdere[4]:
Cæſar[3] Tibérius[2] quum[1] petens[4] Neápolim[5],
In[7] Miſenénſem[10] villam[9] veníſſet[6] ſuam[8],
Quæ[11] monte[16] ſummo[15], póſita[12] Lucúlli[14] manu[13],
Proſpéctat[17] ſiculum[18] et[20] próſpicit[21] Tuſcum[22] mare[19]:
Ex[2] alticínctis[4] unus[1] atriénſibus[3],
Cui[5] túnica[7] ab[8] húmeris[9] línteo[11] Pelúſio[12]
Erat[6] deſtrícta[10], cirrís[13] dependéntibus[14],
Perambulánte[16] læta[17] dómino[15] viridia[18],
Alvéolo[24] cœpit[19] ligneo[23] conſpérgere[20]

The NOTES.

Verâ fabellâ] with a true ſtory. See Prolog. l. 1.
Pretium eſt operæ] it is worth while.
Miſenenſem villam ſuam] his country ſeat upon mount *Miſenum*.
Monte ſummo] for in *vertice montis*, on the top of the hill or mount.
Proſpectat] views at a diſtance.
Proſpicit] views near at hand.
Ex Alticinctis unus atrienſibus] one of the buſtling fellows who ſerved in the court-yard. Thoſe ſervants amongſt the *Romans* were called *Alticinctæ*, who, having their gowns tucked up, were active and ready to diſpatch buſineſs.
Linteo Peluſio] A ſaſh of linen made at *Peluſium*; a city of *Egypt*, upon the mouth of the *Nile* towards *Arabia*, and noted for a manufacture of fine linen.
Deſtricta] girded about the hips or loins.
Cirris] fringes hanging at the bottom.
Domino] i. e. Tiberio Cæſare.
Alveolo ligneo] with a wooden ſcoop.

Humum

Humum[22] æſtuántem[21], come[26] officium[27] jáctitans[25]:
Sed[1] deridétur[2]. Inde[1] notis[6] fléxibus[7]
Præcúrrit[2] álium[4] in[3] xyſtum[5], ſedans[8] púlverem[9].
Agnóſcit[2] hóminem[3] Cæſar[1], rem[6]-que[4] intélligit[5]
Id[3] ut[1] putávit[2] eſſe[4] néſcio[5] quid[6] boni[7],
Heus[10], ínquit[9] dóminus[8]; ille[1] enimvéro[2] ádſilit[3],
Donátionis[7] álacer[4] certæ[6] gaúdio[5].
Tum[1] ſic[7] jocáta[6] eſt[5] tanti[3] majéſtas[2] Ducis[4];
Non[2] multum[3] egiſti[1], et[4] ópera[5] nequídquàm[6] perit[7];
Multò[4] majóris[5] álapæ[1] mecum[3] véneunt[2].

The NOTES.

Jactitans come officium] boaſting of his complaiſance.

Notis flexibus] with ſhort turns, with which he was acquainted.

Agnoſcit hominem] *Cæſar* knew the fellow again.

Intelligit rem] *Cæſar* gueſt at his intention from his officiouſneſs.

Putavit] ſubaud. *atrienſis.*

Eſſe] ſubaud. *ſibi.*

Majeſtas tanti ducis] his imperial majeſty.

Alapæ] freedoms, or liberty. For the manner by which the *Romans* gave freedom to a ſlave, was by a blow or a ſlap on the face, called *Alapa.*

Multò majoris] at a much greater price; or for much greater merit.

FABULA VI.

Potentiam[2] malitiâ[3] adjutam[4] quis[5] effugiat[1] ?

AQUILA, CORNIX, et TESTUDO.

CONtra[3] Poténtes[6] nemo[1] est[2] munítus[3] satis[4] ;
Si[2] verò[1] accéssit[5] consiliátor[4] maléficus[3],
Vis[8] et[9] nequítia[10] quidquid[7] oppúgnant[11], ruit[6].
Aquila[1] in[4] sublíme[5] súbtulit[2] Testúdinem[3] :
Quæ[1] cum[2] abdidísset[3] córneâ[5] corpus[4] domo[6],
Nec[7] ullo[12] pacto[12] ládi[10] posset[9] cóndita[8] ;
Venit[2] per[3] auras[4] Cornix[1] : et[5] propter[7] volans[6],
Opímam[4] sanè[1] prædam[5] rapuísti[2] únguibus[3],
Sed[6] nisi[12] monstráro[13], quid[14] sit[15] fáciendum[17] tibi[16],
Gravi[10] nequídquàm[9] te[8] lassábit[7] póndere[11].
Promíssâ[2] parte[1], suadet[3] ut[4] scópulum[12] super[13]
Altis[9] ab[5] astris[10] duram[8] inlidat[6] córticem[7].

The NOTES.

Potentiam malitiâ adjutam quis effugiat ?] Prov. who can withſtand malice ſupported by power.
Acceſſit] joins himſelf.
Sublime] ſubaud. *Cælum*.
Abdidiſſet] had concealed or drawn quite out of ſight.
Corneâ domo] in its hard ſhell.
Condita] ſubaud. *ſit* condita, *i. e.* thus ſtowed.
Ullo pacto] by any means ; or rather, by any perſwaſions or promiſes of ſafety from the eagle.
Propter] ſubaud. *aquilam*. near to the eagle.
Opimam] fat, luſcious, or delicate.
Corticem] the ſhell.

Qua

Qua[2] comminutâ[2] fácili[4] veſcátur[3] cibo[5].
Inducta[2] verbis[3] Aquila[2], mónitis[3] páruit[4],
Símul[7] et[6] magiſtræ[11] largè[9] diviſit[8] dapem[10].
Sic[1] tuta[4] quæ[2] natúræ[6] fúerat[3] múnere[5],
Impar[7] duábus[8] occídit[9] triſti[10] nece[11].

FABULA VII.

Plura timénda divítibus.

Muli et Latrónes.

MULI[2] graváti[4] ſárcinis[5] ibant[3] duo[1]:
Unus[1] ferébat[2] ſiſcos[3] cum[4] pecúnia[5],
Alter[1] tuméntes[3] multo[4] ſaccos[2] hórdeo[5].
Ille[1] óneres[3] dives[2], celſâ[3] cervice[6] éminens[4],
Clarúm[9]-que[9] collo[11] jactans[8] tintinnábulum[10]:
Comes[1] quiéto[3] ſequitur[2] et[4] plácido[5] gradu[6].
Súbitò[1] Latrónes[2] ex[4] inſidiis ádvolant[3],

The NOTES.

Qua comminutâ] which ſhell being broken into ſmall pieces.
Inducta verbis] i. e. *aquila*, being perſwaded by this advice.
Sic tuta] ſubaud. *teſtudo*.
Impar duabus] not a match for two.
FAB. VII. *Plura timenda divitibus*] ſubaud. *ſunt*. Prov. rich men have moſt to fear.
Fiſcos] *baſkets* made of vine twigs, uſed by the *Romans* for the carriage of money.
Unus] ſubaud. *mulus*.
Alter] ſubaud. *mulus ferebat*.
Ille onere dives] he loaded with the treaſure, ſubaud. *præcedit*, went firſt.
Comes] the other mule loaded with corn.
Advolant] ruſh eagerly.

Inter

Inter[10]-que[6] cædem[11] ferro[9] mulum[8] trúfitant[7].
Dirípiunt[1] nummos[2], négligunt[3] vile[4] hórdeum[5].
Spoliátus[3] ígitur[1] caſus[6] quum[2] fieret[4] ſuos[5],
E'quidem[9], inquit[8] alter[7], me[11] contémptum[12] gáudeo[10].
Nam[13] nihil[15] amíſi[14], nec[16] ſum[17] læſus[18] vúlnere[19].
Hoc[5] arguménto[6] tuta[4] eſt[8] hóminum[2] tenúitas[1].
Magnæ[1] períclo[5] ſunt[3] opes[2] obnóxiæ[4].

FABULA VIII.

Plus[2] vídeas[1] tuis[3] óculis[4] quàm[5] aliénis[6].

Cervus et Boves.

CErvus[1] nemoróſis[3] excitátus[2] latíbulis[4],
Ut[15] venatórum[19] fúgeret[16] inſtántem[17] necem[18],
Cæco[8] timóre[9] próximam[6] villam[7] petit[5],
Et[10] opportúno[13] ſe[12] búbili[14] cóndidit[11].
Hîc[1] bos[2] laténti[3]; quidnam[4] voluíſti[5] tibi[6],

The NOTES.

Inter cædem] ſubaud. *eorum*, of them that drove the mules.
Truſitant] ſlaſh, cut, hack.
Hoc argumento] according to this fable.
Tenuitas hominum] people in a low eſtate.
FAB. VIII. *Plus videas tuis oculis quam alienis*] Prov. the maſter's eye makes the horſe fat, *i. e.* truſt your own eyes rather than another bodies.
Excitatus] rouſed out of.
Venatorum necem] the death threatned by the huntſman.
Proximam villam petit] ran to the next farm-houſe.
Opportuno] ready at hand, or that lay in the way.
Bos] ſubaud. *ait*. *Latenti* ſc. *cervo*.

Infélix,

Infélix[8], ultro[10] qui[7] ad[11] necem[12] cucurreris[9],
Hominúm[17]-que[13] tecto[16] ſpíritum[15] commíſeris[14]?
At[1] ille[2] ſupplex[3], vos[6] modò[5], inquit[4], párcite[7],
Occaſióne[10] rurſus[9] erúmpam[8] datâ[11].
Spátium[4] diei[5] noctis[2] excípiunt[3] vices[1].
Frondem[3] bubúlcus[1] adfert[2], nec[4] ideò[5] videt[6].
Eunt[3] ſúbindè[6] et[4] rédeunt[7] omnes[1] rúſtici[2],
Nemo[1] animadvértit[2]: tranſit[3] étiam[1] víllicus[2],
Nec[1] ille[2] quidquam[4] ſentit[3]. Tum[1] gaudens[3]
ferus[3]
Bobus[8] quiétis[7] ágere[5] cœpit[4] grátias[6],
Hoſpítium[11] advérſo[12] quòd[9] præſtiterint[10] témpore[13].
Reſpóndit[2] unus[1]: Salvum[4] te[3] cúpimus[2] quidem[1];
Sed[5] ille[7], qui[9] óculos[12] centum[11] habet[10], ſi[6] vénerit[8],
Magno[5] in[4] períclo[6] vita[2] vertétur[3] tua[1].
Hæc[2] inter[1] ipſe[3] dóminus[4] à[6] cœna[7] redit[5]:
Et[8] quia[9] corrúptos[13] víderat[11] nuper[10] Boves[12],

The NOTES.

Hominum] of men, thy greateſt enemy.
Tecto] roof.
Spiritum] life.
Erumpam] I will ſally forth.
Spatium, &c.] in the mean time night ſucceeded the day, or the night drew on.
Adfert] ſubaud. *ad præſepe*.
Animadvertit] ſubaud. *cervum latitantem*.
Villicus] the ſteward of the farm.
Quietis] who had done nothing to betray him.
Ille, qui] ſubaud. *herus* or *dominus*, the owner of the farm.
Corruptos] grown lean for want of food and proper attendance.

Accédit[14] ad[15] præſépe[16]: cur[1] frondis[4] parum[3] eſt[2]?
Stramenta[1] deſunt[2]? Tollere[4] hæc[5] aránea[6]
Quantum[1] eſt[3] labóris[2]? Dum[2] ſcrutátur[2] ſingula[3],
Cervi[8] quoque[9] alta[6] eſt[4] conſpicátus[5] córnua[7],
Quem[1] convocâtâ[2] jubet[4] occídi[5] familiâ[3],
Prædám[8]-que[6] tollit[7]. Hæc[1] ſignificat[3] fábula[2],
Dóminum[4] vidére[5] plúrimum[6] in[7] rebus[9] ſuis[8].

FABULA IX.

Epilogus.

Invidia[1] virtutum[3] Comes[2].

ÆSópo[5] ingéntem[3] ſtátuam[4] poſuére[2] Attici[1];
Servúm[8]-que[6] collocârunt[7] ætérnâ[9] in[9] baſi[10];
Patére[5] honóris[4] ſcirent[2] ut[1] cunctis[6] viam[3],

The NOTES.

Cur] ſubaud. *ait cur*, he ſaid, why.
Parum] ſo little.
Frondis] of leaves. It was the cuſtom then to fatten their cattle with green leaves; as we learn from *Cato* and *Horace*.
Stramenta] ſubaud. *cur* ſtramenta.
Aranea] ſubaud. *texta*, cobwebs.
Convocatâ familiâ] calling his ſervants together.
Tollit prædam] carries off the veniſon.
Videre plurimum] is the ſharpeſt ſighted; or can beſt diſcern.
FAB. IX. *Invidia virtutum comes*] ſubaud. *eſt*. Envy is inſeperable from virtue.
Attici] the ſtate of *Athens* in *Greece*.
Servum] i. e. *Æſop*, who was a ſlave originally.
Cunctis] ſome read *cuncti*: but *cunctis* ſeems to be the moſt genuine and ſignificant reading. For it is more intereſting to find, that the way to honour is *open to all conditions of men*: than to ſay, *all men know that there is a way open to honour*.

Nec

Nec[7] géneri[10] tríbui[9], ſed[11] virtúti[12], Glóriam[8].
Quóniam[1] occupârat[3] alter[2], ne[4] primus[6] forem[5],
Ne[8] ſolus[10] eſſet[9], ſtúdui[7]; quod[11] ſuperfuit[12].
Nec[1] hæc[3] invídia[4], verùm[5] eſt[2] æmulátio[6].
Quod[1] ſi[2] labóri[6] fáverit[4] Látium[3] meo[5],
Plures[8] habébit[7], quos[9] oppónat[10] Graéciæ[11].
Si[1] livor[2] obtrectáre[4] curam[5] volúerit[3],
Non[7] tamen[6] eripiet[8] laudis[10] conſciéntiam[9].
Si[1] noſtrum[2] ſtúdium[3] ad[5] aures[7] pervénit[4] tuas[6],
Et[3] arte[13] factas[12] ánimus[9] ſentit[10] fábulas[11],
Omnem[3] querélam[4] ſubmóvit[2] felícitas[1].
Sin[1] autem[2]: ac[3] i lis[7] doctus[4] occúrret[6] labor[5],
Siniſtra[9] quos[3] in[12] lucem[13] natúra[10] éxtulit[11],
Nec[1] quidquam[6] poſſunt[2], nili[3] meliores[4], cárpere[5],
Fatále[2] exítium[3] corde[5] duráto[4] ferám[1],
Donec[6] fortúnam criminis[10] púdeat[7] ſui[9].

The NOTES.

Alter] ſubaud. *Æſopus*. *Occupârat*, had poſſeſſed himſelf of that ſort of ſtudy.
Primus] ſubaud. *ſcriptor fabularum*.
Quod ſuperfuit] ſubaud. *ſolum*, only, *mihi* to me.
Latium] *Italy*.
Meo labori] to my work.
Plures] ſubaud. *labores*, or *ſcriptores fabularum*.
Græciæ] ſubaud. *ſcriptoribus*.
Conſcientiam laudis] an inward perſwaſion of my own worth.
Arte q.d. *artificioſè*.
Sentit] reliſheth.
Felicitas] ſubaud. *ipſa*.
Siniſtra] croſs-grain'd.
Extulit in lucem] brought to light.
Meliores] ſubaud. *auctores* meliores *ipſis*.
Durato corde] with a ſtout heart, or good courage.

PHÆDRI FABULARUM

Liber Tertius.

Prologus ad Eutychum.

PHÆDRI[6] libéllos[5] légere[4] ſi[2] deſideras[3],
Vaces[8] opórtet[7]. Eútyche[1], à[9] negótiis[10]
Ut[11] liber[13] ánimus[12] ſéntiat[14] vim[15] cárminis[16].
Verum[1], inquis[2], tanti[7] non[5] eſt[6] ingénium[4] tuum[3],
Moméntum[9] ut[5] horæ[10] péreat[11] officiis[13] meis[12].
Non[2] ergò[1] cauſſa[4] eſt[3] mánibus[8] id[5] tangi[6] tuis[7],
Quod[9] occupátis[12] áuribus[13] non[10] cónvenit[11].
Fortáſſe[1] dices[2]: áliquæ[3] vénient[5] fériæ[4],
Quæ[6] me[8] ſolúto[11] péctore[12] ad[9] ſtúdium[10] vocent[7],
Legéſ-ne[2], quæſo[1], pótius[5] viles[3] naénias[4],
Impéndas[7] curam[8] quam[6] rei[10] domeſticæ[9],
Reddas[11] amícis[13] témpora[12], uxóri[15] vaces[14],

The NOTES.

Vacet] ſubaud. *ut*.
A negotiis] from the cares of a publick employment.
Liber animus] the mind diſengaged.
Sentiat vim] may feel the excellency.
Tanti] ſubaud. *prætii*.
Occupatis] taken up with hearing petitions, &c.
Feriæ] days when the publick offices were ſhut, and in which it was not lawful to carry on buſineſs.
Soluto pectore] with unbended thoughts.
Studium] the reading of poems or books of learning.
Viles naenias] trifling fables, or worthleſs poems.
Impendas curam] give attention.
Reddas amicis tempora] return viſits to your friends.
Uxori vaces] ſpend your time at home with your wife.

A'nimum

A'nimum[17] relâxes[16], ótium[19] des[18] córpori[20],
Ut[21] adſuëtam[24] fórtius[23] præſtes[22] vicem[25]?
Mutándum[6] tibi[7] propóſitum[1] eſt[5] et[2] vitæ[4] genus[3].
Intráre[10] ſi[8] muſárum[12] limen[11] cógitas[9].
Ego[1], quem[2] Piério[6] mater[3] enixa[4] eſt[5] jugo[7],
In[8] quo[9] tonánti[17] ſancta[10] Mnemoſy'ne[11] Jovi[18],
Fœcúnda[12] nóvies[13], ártium[16] péperit[14] chorum[15]:
Quamvis[19] in[23] ipſâ[24] natus[21] ſim[20] pene[22] ſchoⁿlâ[25],
Curám[29]-que[26] habéndi[30] pénitus[28] corde[31] erá-
ſerim[27],
Et[32] laude[38] invítâ[37] vitam[36] in[34] hanc[35] incubúe-
rim[33],

The NOTES.

Adſuëtam vicem] the uſual return of buſineſs.

Muſarum limen] the temple of the muſes, or places of learning.

Ego] *Phædrus* a native of *Thrace*.

Pierio jugo] on mount *Pierius* in *Thrace*, dedicated to the muſes.

Enixa eſt] brought forth.

Mnemoſyne] i. e. *The memory*: which being the means by which all ſcience is furniſhed and ſupplied, the poets feign it to be a *Pierian* nymph, who brought forth the nine muſes by *Jupiter*.

Artium Chorum] The nine muſes, who are ſaid to have invented the arts. (1) To *Clio* they aſcribe the invention of hiſtory. (2) To *Melpomene*, tragedy. (3) To *Thalia*, comedy. (4) To *Euterpe*, muſical pipes. (5) To *Terpſichore*, the harp. (6) To *Erato*, the lyre. (7) To *Calliope*, heroic verſes. (8) To *Urania*, aſtrology. (9) To *Polyhymnia*, eloquence.

Scholâ] ſchool of the muſes, i. e. in *Thrace*.

Curam habendi] a ſolicitous deſire of getting riches.

Laude invitâ] abl. abſolute: without any regard to praiſe: other ſtudies being more likely to advance his fame.

Faſtidióſe[41] tamen[39] in[42] cœtum[43] recípior[40],
Quid[1] credis[2] illi[4] accídere[3], qui[5] magnas[8] opes[9]
Exaggeráre[7] quærit[6] omni[10] vigília[11],
Docto[15] labóri[16] dulce[13] præpónens[12] lucrum[14]?
Sed[1] jam[2] quodcúnque[3] fúerit[4] (ut[5] dixit[7] Sinon[6],
Ad[11] regem[12] quum[8] Dardániæ[13] perdúctus[10] foret[9])
Librum[16] exarábo[14] tértium[15] Æſópi[18] ſtylo[17],
Honóri[22] et[23] méritis[24] dédicans[19] illum[20] tuis[21].
Quem[1] ſi[2] leges[3], lætábor[4]; ſin[5] autem[6] minus[7],
Habébunt[10] certè[8], quo[11] ſe[13] oblectent[12] póſteri[9].
Nunc[1], fabulárum[6] cur[4] ſit[7] invéntum[8] Genus[5],
Brevi[3] docébo[2]. Servitus[1] obnóxia[2],
Quia[8], quæ[12] volébat[13], non[9] audébat[10] dícere[11],
Adfectus[5] próprios[4] in[6] fabéllas[7] tránſtulit[3],
Calumniám[16]-que[14] fictis[17] elúſit[15] jocis[18].
Ego[2] porrò[1] illíus[5] ſémitam[4] feci[3] viam[6],
Et[7] cogitávi[8] plura[9], quàm[10] relíquerat[11],

The NOTES.

Cœtum] ſubaud. *harum muſarum.*

Quodcunque fuerit] whether you ſhall read, or no.

Sinon] a crafty, deceitful fellow at the ſiege of *Troy*. See Virg. Æn. lib. ii. *Cuncta equidem tibi, rex,* &c.

Regem Dardaniæ] *Priamus* King of *Troy*.

Minus] ſubaud. *non legeris.*

Genus fabularum] the way of writing by fables.

Servitus] the ſlave *Æſop.*

Obnoxia] ſubject to his maſter's will.

Adfectus proprios] private reſentments.

Calumniam] the malice of detractors.

Fictis jocis] with Fables.

Illius ſemitam] the tract or path traced out by *Æſop*, who firſt invented the matter of fables; *feci viam*, I have made it a beaten road, by adorning thoſe fables with ſenary verſes. See *Prologue* to the *firſt book*, in the note *Senariis*, &c.

In

In[14] calamitátem[16] déligens[12] quædam[13] meam[15].
Quòd[1] ſi[2] accuſátor[4] álius[3] Sejáno[5] foret[6],
Sì[7] teſtis[9] álius[8]: judex[12] álius[11] dénique[10],
Dignum[16] fatérer[13] eſſe[5] me[14] tantis[17] malis[18],
Nec[19] his[22] dolorem[21] delenírem[20] remédiis[23].
Suſpicióne[5] ſi[1] quis[2] errábit[3] ſuâ[4],
Et[5] rápiet[6] ad[7] ſe[8], quod[9] erit[10] commúne[11] omníum[12],
Stultè[14] nudábit[13] ánimi[16] conſciéntiam[15].
Huic[5] excuſátum[4] me[3] velim[2] nihilóminùs[1]:
Neque[7] enim[6] notáre[11] ſingulos[12] mens[9] eſt[8] mihi[10];
Verum[13] ipſam[15] vitam[16] et[17] mores[18] hóminum[19] oſténdere[14]:
Rem[7] me[4] profeſſum[5] dicet[3] fors[1] áliquis[2] gravem[6].
Sì[1] Phryx[3] Æſópus[2] pótuit[7], ſi[4] Anachárſis[5] Scytha[6]

The NOTES.

In calamitatem meam] to expreſs and aſſwage my own miſfortunes.

Sejano] ſubaud. *à*. This paſſage alludes to the perſecution of *Phædrus* by that tyrannical prime miniſter *Sejanus*; who not only falſely accuſed our author of great crimes, but ſat alſo as his judge. Some render it thus, *alius accuſator Sejano*, any other accuſer than *Sejanus*.

His remediis] with theſe lenitives.

Rapiet ad ſe] ſhall apply to himſelf.

Quod erit commune omnium] what I ſhall intend in common to all.

Nudabit animi conſcientiam] condemn himſelf, or diſcover the ſecrets of his heart.

Notare ſingulos] to characterize particular perſons, or to brand them with infamy.

Hominum] of mankind in general.

Rem gravem] a weighty affair.

Anacharſis] a wiſe and learned *Scythian* philoſopher, who took a great liberty in reprehending the manners of men.

Æternam

Etérnam[9] famam[10] cóndere[8] ingénio[12] suo[11]:
Ego[1], literátæ[5] qui[2] sum[3] própior[4] Graéciæ[6],
Cur[7] somno[12] inérti[11] déseram[8] pátriæ[10] decus[9]?
Threïssa[2] cum[1] gens[3] numeret[4] auctóres[6] suos[5],
Linó[11]-que[7] Apóllo[8] sit[9] parens[10], Musa[12] Orphéo[13],
Qui[14] sáxa[16] cantu[17] movit[15], et[18] dómuit[19] feras[20],
Hebri[24]-que[21] ténuit[22] ímpetus[23] dulci[25] morâ[26].
Ergo[1], hinc[4] abesto[3], livor[2], ne[5] frustra[7] gemas[6],
Quóniam[8] solémnis[9] mihi[12] debétur[11] glória[10].
Indúxi[2] te[2] ad[3] legéndum[4]; sincérum[3] mihi[5]
Candóre[7] noto[6] reddas[2] judícium[4] peto[1].

The NOTES.

Deseram] shall I neglect to promote.

Threïssa cum gens] *Phædrus* declares himself a *Thracian*, and therefore nearer to *Greece*, the parent of learning, than either *Æsop* the *Phrygian* or *Anacharsis* the *Scythian*.

Numeret auctores suos] i. e. *Linus* and *Orpheus*; whom he calls authors, because they are said to have introduced learning into *Greece*. He also says, that the *Thracians* reckon these among their authors, that is to say, that they were *Thracians*, and not *Greeks*: and seeing that they were *Thracians*, who first instructed *Greece* in learning, why do not I study to keep up the honour of my country: and especially seeing *Apollo* and the muses, which are the God and Goddesses of arts and science, dwell in my country, and have there begotten those authors of learned *Greece*?

Musa] *Caliope*, subaud. *parens sit*.

Tenuit impetus] stopt the rapid current.

Hebri] of the *Heber*, a river in *Thrace*, arising from mount *Hæmus*, and running into the *Ægean* sea.

Solemnis] accustomed; such as was formerly given to *Linus* and *Orpheus*.

Sincerum judicium] an impartial judgment.

Noto candore] with that good nature for which you are noted.

FABU-

FABULA I.

Rei[4] *bonæ*[3] *vel*[1] *veſtigia*[2] *delectant*[5].

ANUS ad AMPHORAM.

ANUS[1] jacére[5] vidit[2] epótam[3] ámphoram[4],
Adhuc[7], Falérnâ[12] fæce[13], è[14] teſta[15] nóbili[16],
Odórem[11] quæ[6] jucúndum[10] latè[9] ſpárgeret[8].
Hunc[4] poſtquam[1] totis[5] ávida[2] traxit[3] náribus[6]:
O[1] ſuavis[2] ánima[3], quale[4] in[9] te[10] dicam[6] bonum[5]
A'ntehac[8] fuiſſe[7]; tales[14] cum[11] ſint[13] relíquiæ[12]?
Hoc[6] quò[5] pertíneat[7], dicet[4], qui[1] me[3] nóverit[2].

FABULA II.

Benéfico[3] *benè*[2] *erit*[1].

PANTHERA et PASTORES.

SOLET[3] à[5] deſpéctis[6] par[1] referri[4] grátia[2].
Panthéra[3] imprúdens[2] olim[1] in[5] fóveam[6] dé-
cidit[4];

The NOTES.

Rei bonæ vel veſtigia delectant] Prov. the leaſt remainder of good is valuable.

Amphora] a wine veſſel containing 48 *Roman* pints.

Falernâ fæce] with the dregs or lees of the *Falernian* wine. *Falernus* was a mountain and noted vineyard in *Campania*.

E Nobili teſta] from the excellence of the caſk.

Totis naribus] with open noſtrils.

O ſuavis anima!] O delight of my ſoul! or, O pure ſmell!

Quo hoc pertineat] what this drives at: namely, that it may be gathered from this little book the product of his old age, which is as it were the dregs of life, what he was in the flower of his age.

FAB II. *Beneficio benè erit*] Prov. the merciful man will be rewarded: or to the righteous good ſhall be repaid.

Par gratia] a ſuitable return.

Vidére

Vidére[2] agréſtes[1]; álii[3] fuſtes[5] cóngerunt[4],
Alii[6] ónerant[7] ſaxis[8]: quidam[2] contrà[1] miſériti[3],
Peritúræ[5] quippe[4], quamvis[6] nemo[7] laéderet[8],
Miſére[9] panem[10], ut[11] ſuſtinéret[12] ſpíritum[13].
Nox[1] inſecúta[3] eſt[2], ábeunt[5] ſecuri[4] domum[6],
Quaſi[7] inventúri[8] mortuam[9] poſtridie[10].
At[1] illa[2], vires[6] ut[3] refécit[4] lánguidas[5],
Veloci[10] ſaltu[11] fóveâ[9] ſeſe[8] liberat[7],
Et[12] in[14] cubile[15] cónciro[16] próperat[13] gradu[17].
Paucis[1] diebus[2] interpoſitis[3], prórolat[4],
Pecus[6] trúcidat[5], ipſos[8] paſtores[9] necat[7],
Et[10] cuncta[12] vaſtans[11], ſævit[13] iráto[14] ímpetu[15].
Tum[1] ſibi[6] timéntes[5], qui[2] feræ[4] pepércerant[3],
Damnum[9] haud[7] recuſant[8], tantum[10] pro[12] vita[13]
rogant[11].
At[1] illa[2]; mémini[3] qui[4] me[6] ſaxo[7] petierint[5],
Qui[8] panem[10] déderint[9]: vos[1] timére[3] abſiſtite[2]:
Illis[6] revértor[4] hoſtis[5], qui[7] me[9] laéſerant[8].

The NOTES.

Quippe perituræ,] i. e. *Pantheræ*, as of one ready to perish.
Foveâ] ſubaud. *è* from the pit-trap.
Concito gradu] with full ſpeed.
Paucis diebus interpoſitis] a few days after.
Damnum haud recuſant] they grudge not the loſs of their cattle.
Pro vitâ] ſubaud. *ſuâ* rogant, they beg their own lives.
Illa] *Panthera ait.*
Memini] ſubaud. *Eorum.*
Qui me ſaxo petierint] who pelted me with ſtones.

A B U-

FABULA III.

Experiéntia[1] *præſtántior*[2] *arte*[3].

Æsópus et Rústicus.

USU[2] perítus[1] haríolo[7] velócior[6]
Vulgò[4] eſſe[5] fertur[3]: cauſſa[2] ſed[1] non[3] díci-
tur[4]:
Notéſcet[4] quæ[1] nunc[2] primùm[3] fabéllâ[6] meâ[5].
Habénti[7] cuídam[6] pécora[8] pepérerunt[2] oves[1],
Agnos[3] humáno[4] cápite[5]. Monſtro[2] extérritus[1],
Ad[5] conſuléndos[6] currit[3] mœrens[4] haríolos[7],
Hic[1] pertinére[3] ad[4] dómini[6] reſpondet[2] caput[5],
Et[7] averténdum[9] victimâ[10] periculum[8].
Ille[2] autem[1] adfirmet[3] cónjugem[4] eſſe[5] adúlteram[6],
Et[7] inſitivos[10] ſignificári[8] líberos[9]:
Sed[11] expiári[13] poſſe[12] majóri[14] hóſtiâ[15].
Quid[1] multa[2]? Váriis[2] diſſident[1] ſenténtiis[3],
Hominís[7]-que[4] curam[6] curâ[9] majóre[8] adgrávant[5].

The NOTES.

Experientia præſtantior arte] Prov. experience is preferable to art. *Or*, knowledge without experience makes but half an artiſt. ſubaud. *eſt*.

Peritus] ſubaud. *homo*.

Velocior] ſubaud. *ingênio*: q. d. more wiſe or ſagacious.

Cauſſa] the reaſon.

Exterritus] ſubaud. *ruſticus*.

Ad conſulendos hariolos] to conſult the cunning man, or fortune-tellers.

Hic] ſubaud. *hariolus*: one of the cunning men.

Ad caput domini] to the life of the owner.

Ille] ſubaud *hariolus*, another of theſe cunning men.

Inſitivos ſpurious, illegitimate baſtard.

Quid multa, in ſhort.

Æſópus

Æsópus[1] ibi[6] stans[5], naris[4] emúnctæ[3] senex[2],
Natúra[8] nunquam[10] verba[12] cui[7] potuit[9] dare[11];
Si[15] procuráre[17] vis[16] osténtum[18], Rústice[14],
Uxóres[20], inquit[13], da[19] tuis[21] pastóribus[22].

FABULA IV.

Mentem[2] hóminis[3] spectáto[1], non[4] frontem[5].

Simii Caput.

PEndére[4] ad[5] lánium[6] quidam[1] vidit[2] símium[3]
Inter[7] Réliquas[8] merces[9] atque[10] obsónia[11]:
Quaésivit[1], quidnam[2] sáperet[3]? Tum[1] lánius[2] jocans[3]
Quale[5], inquit[4], caput[6] est[7], talis[8] præstátur[10] sapor[9].
Ridículè[5] magis[4] hoc[2] dictum[3], quam[6] verè[7], æstimo[1]:
Quando[1] et formósos[5] sæpè[3] invéni[4] péssimos[6];
Et[7] turpi[10] fácie[11] multos[9] cognóvi[8] óptimos[12].

The NOTES.

Emunctæ naris senex] a shrewd old fellow, of a clear head, quick apprehension, and great experience.

Nunquam potuit dare verba] could never deceive.

Procurare] expiate.

Da uxores pastoribus] get wives for your shepherds: intimating that the shepherds were guilty of bestiality with the sheep.

FAB. IV. *Mentem hominis spectato, non frontem*] Prov. judge not of a man by his looks, but by his understanding.

Ad lanium] in a butcher's shop.

Quidnam saperet?] how it would taste?

Talis sapor præstatur] such I'll warrant the taste.

Inveni] I have met with accidentally.

Cognovi] I have learned by long observation and experience.

FABU-

FABULA V.

Erit[1] *ubi*[2] *pœnas*[3] *dat*[4] *procax*[5] *audácia*[6].

Æsopus et Petulans.

Succéssus[1] ad[2] perníciem[3] multos[4] dévocat[5].
Æsópo[1] quidam[2] Pétulans[3] lápidem[4] impégerat[5].
Tanto[1], inquit[2], mélior[3]. Assem[4] deínde[5] illi[6] dedit[7],
Sic[8] prosecútus[9]: Plus[10] non[11] hábeo[12] mehércule[13],
Sed[14] unde[15] accípere[16] possis[17], monstrábo[18] tibi[19].
Venit[1] ecce[2] dives[3] et[4] potens[5]; huic[6] símiliter[7]
Impínge[8] lápidem[9], et[10] dignum[11] accípies[12] præmium[13].
Persuásus[14] ille[15], fecit[16], quod[17] mónitus[18] fuit[19].
Sed[1] spes[2] feféllit[3] impudéntem[4] audáciam[5]:
Comprehénsus[6] namque[7] pœnas[8] persólvit[9] cruce[10].

The NOTES.

Erit ubi pœnas dat procax audacia] Prov. saucy fellows muſt pay for their impudence at one time or the other. Subaud. *tempus*, nominative caſe before *erit*.

Devocat] lures or enticeth.

Petulans] a miſchievous ſaucy fellow.

Impegerat] had deſignedly thrown.

Inquit] Æſop ſaid.

Tanto melior] you are by much a braver fellow.

Dignum præmium] a proper reward.

Impudentem audaciam] the bold impudent fellow.

Persolvit pœnas cruce] he was hang'd for it.

FABULA VI.

Ridenda[3] *imbecillorum*[2] *ſuperbiloquentia*[1].

Musca et Mula.

MUſca[1] in[3] temone[4] ſedit[2], et[5] mulam[7] increpans[6]:
Quam[9] tarda[10] es[11]! inquit[8]; non[2] vis[1] citius[4] progredi[3]?
Vide[1], dolone[6] ne[2] collum[4] pungam[3] tibi[5].
Reſpondit[2] illa[1]: verbis[6] non[3] moveor[4] tuis[5];
Sed[7] iſtum[9] timeo[8], ſellâ[13] qui[10] primâ[12] ſedens[11],
Jugum[16] flagello[18] temperat[14] lento[17] meum[15],
Et[19] ora[21] frenis[23] continet[20] ſpumantibus[22],
Quapropter[24] auſer[25] frivolam[26] inſolentiam[27];
Namque[1], ubi[3] ſtrigandum[4] eſt[5], et[6] ubi[7] currendum[8], ſcio[2].
Hac[4] deridéri[2] fabulâ[5] merito[3] poteſt[1],
Qui[6] ſine[10] virtute[11] vanas[8] exercet[7] minas.[9]

The NOTES.

FAB. VI. *Ridenda imbecillorum ſuperbiloquentia*] Prov. it is ridiculous for mean perſons to brag of great things: or for weak perſons to boaſt of what they are not able to do. Subaud. *eſt*.

Dolone] with a tuck, or goad.

Primâ cellâ] on the foreſeat.

Temperat meum jugum] orders my driving or yoke to be ſlacker or tighter.

Continet lora] holds tight the reins.

Auſer inſolentiam frivolam] away with your impertinent inſolence.

Ubi ſtrigandum eſt] when I may ſtop, or go ſlow.

Sine virtute] without power or ſtrength.

FABU-

FABULA VII.

Liber[1] *inops*[2] *ſervo*[3] *divite*[4], *felicior*[3].

CANIS et LUPUS.

QUAM[3] dulcis[4] ſit[6] libertas[5], breviter[2] prolo-
quar[1].
Cani[6] perpaſto[7] macie[3] confectus[2] Lupus[1]
Forte[4] occurrit[5]: dein[1] ſalutant[2] invicem[3]:
Ut[1] reſtiterunt[2]; L. Unde[4] ſic[6], quæſo[3], nites[5]?
Aut[1] quo[2] cibo[3] feciſti[4] tantum[5] corporis[6]?
Ego[1], qui[2] ſum[3] longe[4] fortior[3], pereo[6] fame[7].
C. Canis[1] ſimpliciter[2]: eadem[4] eſt[3] conditio[5] tibi[6],
Præſtare[9] domino[12] ſi[7] par[10] officium[11] potes[8].
L. Quod[3]? inquit[2] ille[1]. C. Cuſtos[3] ut[1] ſis[2] limi-
nis[4],
A[9] foribus[10] tuearis[7] et[5] noctu[6] domum[8].
L. Ego[1] vero[7] ſum[3] paratus[4]; nunc[5] patior[6] nives[7]

The NOTES.

Liber inops ſervo divite felicior] Prov. a poor freedom is better than a rich ſlavery. Subaud. *eſt* felicior.

Macie confectus] almoſt ſtarved to death; reduced to ſkin and bone.

Quæſo] ſubaud. *Lupus ait*, quæſo.

Nites ſic] thou art ſo ſlick.

Feciſti tantum corpus] thou art ſo plump.

Canis ſimpliciter] ſubaud. *ait*, the dog honeſtly ſaid.

Eadem eſt conditio tibi] you may be as ſlick and plump as I am.

Ille] *Lupus.*

Ut ſis] ſubaud. *Canis ait*, ut ſis, &c.

Ego] ſubaud. *Lupus ait.* Ego vero, *for my part.*

Imbres[9]-que[8], in[13] ſilvis[14] áſperam[11] vitam[12] trahens[10].
Quanto[1] eſt[2] facílius[3] mihi[4] ſub[6] tecto[7] vívere[5],
Et[8] otióſum[10] largo[12] ſatiári[9] cibo[11]?
C. Veni[2] ergo[1] mecum[3]. Dum[1] procédunt[2], ád-
ſpicit[4]
Lupus[3] à[8] caténa[9] collum[5] detrítum[7] Canis[6].
L. Unde[2] hoc[3], amíce[1]? C. nihil[2] eſt[1]. L. Dic[3], quæſo[2], tamen[1].
C. Quia[1] vídeor[2] acer[3], ádligant[4] me[5] intérdiu[6],
Luce[9] ut[7] quiéſcam[8], et[10] vígilem[11], nox[12] quum[13] vénerit[14];
Crepúſculo[3] ſolútus[1], qua[4] viſum[6] eſt[5], vagor[2].
Adfértur[2] ultro[3] panis[1]; de[7] menſa[9] ſua[8]
Dat[5] offa[6] Dóminus[4]; fruſta[12] jactat[13] familia[10],
Et[13] quod[15] faſtídit[17] quiſque[16], pulmentárium[14].
Sic[1] ſine[5] labóre[6] venter[3] implétur[4] meus[8].

The NOTES.

Áſperam vitam trahens] ſcarce able to undergo this hard way of life.
Otióſum] ſubaud. *me*.
Veni ergo] ſubaud. *Canis ait*.
Dum procédunt] as they trudged along.
Amice] ſubaud. *Lupus ait*.
Unde hoc] ſubaud. *detrimentum*, or loſs of hair about your neck.
Nihil eſt] ſubaud. *Canis ait*.
Tamen] ſubaud. *Lupus ait* tamen, *&c.*
Quia] ſubaud. *Canis ait* quia, *&c.*
Qua viſum eſt] ſubaud. *mihi*, where ever I pleaſe.
Ultro] without my ſeeking.
Familia] i. e. *Famuli*, the ſervants.
Quod quiſque faſtidit] that every one is cloyed with.
Si eſt animus] if you have a mind.

L. Age

L. Age[1], ſi[2] quo[6] abíre[3] eſt[4] ánimus[5], eſt[7] licéntia[8]?
C. Non[3] plane[2] eſt[4], inquit[1]. L. Frúere[2], quæ[3] laudas[4], Canis[1].
Regnáre[2] nolo[1], liber[6] ut[3] non[4] ſim[5] mihi[7].

FABULA VIII.

Sat[2] pulcher[1] qui[3] ſat[5] bonus[4].

FRATER et SOROR.

PRæcépto[2] mónitus[1], ſæpe[3] te[5] conſidera[4].
Habébat[2] quídam[1] filiam[3] turpiſſimam[4]
Idem[6]-que[5] inſigni[8] et[9] pulchrâ[10] fácie[11] filium[7].
Hi[1] ſpéculum[6], in[10] cathédra[12] matris[12] ut[7] poſitum[9] fuit[5],
Puerîliter[3] ludéntes[2], forte[4] inſpéxerant[5].
Hic[1] ſe[3] formóſum[4] jactat[2]; illa[1] iráſcitur[2],
Nec[3] gloriántis[6] ſúſtinet[4] fratris[7] jocos[5],
Accípiens[8] (quid[13] enim[12]?) cuncta[9] in[10] contuméliam[11].

The NOTES.

Inquit] ſubaud. *Canis.*
Canis] ſubaud. *Lupus ait* Canis, *&c.*
Ut non ſim liber mihi] ſo as not to be entirely at my liberty.
FAB. VIII. *Sat pulcher qui ſat bonus*] ſubaud. *eſt.* Prov. fair enough if good enough: *or* handſome is he that handſome does.
Monitus] ſubaud. *tui.*
Præcepto] ſubaud. *hoc.*
Conſidera te ſæpe] examine thyſelf often.
Quidam] ſubaud. *ait.*
Turpiſſimam filiam] A very homely daughter.
Jocos] Reflections.
Quid enim?] for how could ſhe do otherwiſe.
Accipiens cuncta in contumeliam] judging that he had ſaid all to affront her.

Ergo[1] ad[2] Patrem[3] decúrrit[4], læsúra[5] ínvicem[6],
Magná[10]-que[7] invídiâ[11] crimináture[8] fílium[9],
Vir[14] natus[13] quod[12] rem[15] seminárum[17] tetígerit[16].
Ampléxus[2] ille[1] utrúmque[3], et[4] carpens[5] óscula[6],
Dulcém[9] que[7] in[11] ambos[12] caritátem[10] pártiens[8]:
Quotídie[18], inquit[13], ſpéculo[15] vos[15] uti[16] volo[14]:
Tu[1] formam[4] ne[2] corrúmpas[3] nequítiæ[6] malis[5];
Tu[1] fáciem[5] ut[2] iſtam[4] móribus[7] vincas[3] bonis[6].

FABULA IX.

Fidélem[3] ubi[2] invénias[3] virum[4]?

SOCRATES ad AMICOS.

VUlgáre[2] amíci[3] nomen[1], ſed[4] rara[7] eſt[6] fides[5].
Quum[1] parvas[4] ædes[5] ſibi[6] fundáſſet[3] Só-
crates[2],

(Cujus

The NOTES.

Læſura invicem] to vex him in her turn.
Invidia] ſpleen, aggravation, or miſapplication.
Vir natus] born a man.
Tetigerit rem feminarum] concerned himſelf with womens affairs, *viz.* the looking-glaſs, *&c.*
Ne ne corrumpas] ſubaud. *fili*, tu ne, *&c.* for fear you ſhould ſtain.
Malis nequitiæ] with the blemiſhes of lewdneſs.
Tu ut vincas] ſubaud. *filia*, tu ut, *&c.*
Ut vincas] that thou mayeſt excel.
Iſtam] ſubaud. *deformem.*
FAB. IX. *Fidelem ubi invenias virum?*] Prov. where can you find a true friend?
Vulgare] ſubaud. *eſt*, is common.
Fides eſt rara] true friendſhip or ſincerity is uncommon.
Parvas ædes] a ſcanty houſe.
Socrates] an *Athenian* philoſopher unjuſtly put to death up-

on

(Cujus[7] non[9] fúgio[10] mortem[8], ſi[11] famam[13] ád-
ſequar[12],
Et[14] cedo[15] invídiæ[16], dum[17] modo[18] abſólvar[20]
cinis[19].)
E[23] pópulo[24] ſic[28], néſcio[21] quis[22], ut[25] fieri[27] ſo-
let[26]:
Quæſo[4], tam[5] angúſtam[6], talis[3] vir[1], pomis[2] du-
mum[7]?
Utinam[2], inquit[1], veris[5] hanc[4] Amícis[6] ímpleam[3].

The NOTES.

on the falſe teſtimonies of *Anytus* and *Melitus*: who were afterwards condemned by the voice of all: but *Socrates* was abſolved after his death, and was honoured with a ſtatue ſet up to his memory. To which our author alludes in the next verſes. *Cujus non fugio mortem*, I would not refuſe to die like *Socrates*: *Si famam* (ſc. *ejus*) *adſequar*, if I could but gain his reputation. *Et cedo invidiæ*, and I'm ready to yield to envy, *dum modo abſolvar cinis*; ſo that, like *Socrates*, I might be abſolved and honoured after death, or after the body is burnt and reduced to aſhes; as was the cuſtom of the ancients.

Neſcio quis] ſome body.

Sic] ſubaud. *ait*

Talis vir] ſubaud. *tu*, thou who art ſo great, popular, or of ſo great a figure.

Angúſtam domum] ſcanty box.

Veris] true hearted or ſincere.

FABULA X.

Ne[1] *fis*[2] *crédulus*[3], *máxime*[4] *criminatóri*[5].

RES GESTA ſub AUGUSTO.

PEriculóſum[2] eſt[1] credére[3], et[4] non[5] crédere[6]. Utriúſque[4] exémplum[3] bréviter[2] expónam[1] rei[5].

Hippólitus[1] óbiit[2], quia[3] novércæ[6] créditum[5] eſt[4]. Caſſándræ[6] quia[3] non[4] créditum[5], ruit[2] Ílium[1]. Ergo[1] exploránda[4] eſt[3] véritas[2] multum[5], prius[6] Quam[7] ſtulta[8] pravé[11] júdicet[10] ſenténtia[9].

The NOTES.

Ne fis credulus, maximè criminatori] Prov. give not too much credit, eſpecially to an accuſer, or back-biter.

Res geſta ſub Auguſto] ſubaud. *Tiberio Cæſare*. Note, ſome editions title this fable after this manner: *Poeta de* CREDERE *et non* CREDERE, i. e. *The poet's judgment with reſpect to* BELIEVING and NOT *believing*.

Utriuſque rei] of both parts of this paradox, to believe and not to believe is dangerous.

Hippolitus] The ſon of *Theſeus*, who by the ſtratagem of *Neptune*, procured his death; upon the unjuſt accuſation of his mother-in-law, who not being able to allure him to her inceſtuous embraces, accuſed him of the attempt to her huſband *Theſeus*. She overwhelmed with remorſe at the murder of *Hippolitus*, confeſſed her crime to her huſband, and ran herſelf thro' with a ſword.

Novercæ creditum eſt] He, *Theſeus*, believed the mother-in-law. See the preceding note.

Caſſandræ] ſubaud. *vati*, who often foretold the deſtruction of *Troy*: but was not believed.

Exploranda] to be thoroughly enquired into.

Stulta ſententia] an opinion taken up without juſt grounds.

Sed

Sed[1] fabulóſam[4] ne[2] vetuſtátem[5] élevent[3],
Narrábo[6] tibi[7], memoriâ[12] quod[8] factum[10] eſt[9] meâ[13].

Marítus[3] quidam[2] quum[1] dilígeret[4] cónjugem[5],
Togám[10]-que[6] puram[9] jam[7] paráret[8] fílio[11],
Sedúctus[12] in[13] ſecrétum[14] à[15] libérto[17] ſuo[16],
Speránte[18] herédem[22] ſúffici[20] ſe[19] próximum[21].
Qui[1], quum[2] de[6] púero[7] multa[5] mentítus[4] foret[3],
Et[8] plura[9] de[10] flagítiis[11] caſtæ[12] muliéris[13],
Adjécit[14] id[15], quod[16] ſentiébat[25] máxime[26]
Dolitúrum[27] ámanti[23], ventitáre[16] adúlterum[17],
Stupro[21]-que[18] turpi[20] póllui[21] famam[19] domûs[20],
Incénſus[2] ille[1] falſo[3] uxóris[5] crímine[4],
Simulávit[6] iter[7] ad[8] villam[9] clám[12]-que[10] in[13] óppido[14]
Subſédit[11]; deindé[1] noctu[2], ſúbito[3], jánuam[4]
Intrávit[1], rectâ[9] cubículum[7] uxóris[8] petens[6],
In[10] quo[11] dormíre[15] mater[12] natum[14] júſſerat[13]

The NOTES.

Ne ſlevent] ſubaud. *lectores*, leaſt my readers may undervalue, *fabuloſam vetuſtatem* antiquated ſtories.

Memoriâ meâ] within my own memory.

Togam puram] the robe or dreſs untrimmed, or plain, uſually given to the Boys about 15 or 16 years old. This was a token of a beginning of liberty, and that they were no longer under ſchool-maſters.

Seductus] ſubaud. *eſt*.

Secretum] ſubaud. *locum*.

Se ſuffici hæredem] that he would be made his heir.

Falſo crimine] at the falſe charge or accuſation.

Villam] country ſeat.

Subſedit] ſculked.

Rectâ] ſubaud. *viâ*.

Ætatem

Ætátem[18] adúltam[17] ſervans[16] diligéntius[19].
Dum[1] quærunt[3] lumen[4], dum[5] concúrſant[6] familia[2];
Iræ[11] furéntis[10] ímpetum[9] non[7] ſúſtinens[8],
Ad[13] lectum[14] accédit[12], tentat[15] in[17] ténebris[18]
caput[16].
Ut[1] ſentit[2] tonſum[3], gládio[6] pectus[5] tranſígit[4],
Nihil[8] reſpíciens[7], dum[9] dolórem[11] víndicet[10].
Lucérnâ[3] adlátâ[2], ſimul[1] adſpéxit[4] filium[5],
Sanctám[7]-que[6] uxórem[8] dormiéntem[9] cubículo[10],
Sopíta[22] primo[13] quæ[11] nil[16] ſomno[14] ſénſerat[15],
Repreſentávit[17] in[20] ſe[21] pœnam[18] facínoris[19],
Et[22] ferro[24] incúbuit[23], quod[25] credúlitas[26] ſúrinxerat[27].
Accuſatóres[1] poſtulárent[2] muliérem[3];
Romám[6]-que[4] pertraxérunt[5] ad[7] centúmviros[8].

The NOTES.

Adultam ætatem] an age ſubject to many temptations.
Servans diligentius] being more then ordinary watchful.
Familia] for *famuli*, ſervants.
Non ſuſtinens] ſubaud. *maritus*, not able to bear.
Tentat] feels for.
Tonſum] ſubaud. *caput*.
Nihil reſpiciens] having no regard to any thing.
Dolorem] Reſentment.
Lucernâ adlatâ] abl. abſolute.
Sanctam] without blame.
Sopita] overcome with ſleep.
Repreſentavit pœnam] *Repreſentare pœcuniam* is to pay down money upon the ſpot: ſo *repreſentavit pœnam*, &c. he puniſhed himſelf upon the ſpot for the crime he had committed, or he revenged it on himſelf immediately.
Credulitas] ſubaud. *ſua*, his too haſty belief.
Poſtularent] indicted.
Centumviros] the ſupreme judges of life and death.

Máligna.

Malígna[1] insóntem[4] déprimit[3] súspicio[2],
Quod[5] bona[7] possideat[6]; stant[3] patróni[1], fórtiter[3]
Causſam[5] tuéntes[4] innocéntis[6] féminæ[5].
A[4] divo[3] Augústo[6] tunc[1] petiére[3] júdices[2],
Ut[7] adjuváret[8] jurisjurándi[10] fidem[9],
Quod[14] ipsos[15] error[12] implicuísset[14] críminis[13].
Qui[1] postquam[2] ténebras[4] dispulit[3] calúmniæ[5]
Certum[8]-que[6] fontem[9] veritátis[10] réperit[7],
Luat[15], inquit[11], pœnas[16] causſa[13] libértus[12] mali[14].
Namque[17] orbam[19] nato[21] simul[20], et[22] privátam[23]
viro[24],
Miserándam[26] pótius[25], quam[27] damnándam[28],
exístimo[18].
Quod[1] si[2] damnánda[7] perscrutátus[5] crímina[6]
Paterfamílias[3] esset[4], si[8] mendácium[10]
Subtíliter[11] limásset[9] à[12] radícibus[13],
Non[14] evertísset[15] scélere[18] funésto[17] domum[16].
Nil[3] spernat[2] auris[1], nec[5] tamen[4] credat[6] statim[7].
Quandóquidem[3] et[1] illi[2] peccant[4], quos[5] minime[6]
putes[7],
Et[8] qui[9] non[10] peccant[11], impugnántur[12] fraúdibus[13].
Hoc[1] admonére[4] simplices[5] étiam[2] potest[3],

The NOTES.

Deprimit insontem] condemned the innocent.
Adjuvaret fidem] that his majesty would please to assist them with his prudence in the faithful execution of their office, in this knotty affair.
Error criminis] the intricacy of the charge.
Certum fontem] the undoubted spring.
Luat pœnas] must be punished.
Causſa] *nom. in appos.* with *Libertus.*
Impugnantur fraudibus] are attacked by knavish arts.

Opnión

Opinióne[9] altérius[10] ne[6] quid[8] pónderent[7].
Ambítiæ[5] namque[1] dissidens[2] mortálium[4]
Aut[5] grátiæ[7] subscríbit[6], aut[8] ódio[10] suo[9].
Erit[2] ille[1] notus[3], quem[4] per[6] te[7] cognóveris[5].
Hæc[3] exsecútus[2] sum[1] propterea[5] plúribus[4],
Brevitáte[10] nímiâ[9] quóniam[6] quosdam[8] offéndimus[7].

FABULA XI.

Defórmitas[1] dolénda[2] quæ[3] ex[5] mérito[6] venit[4].

Eunuchus ad Improbum.

EUnúchus[1] litigábat[2] cum[3] quodam[4] ímprobo[5],
Qui[6], super[7] obscaéna[8] dicta[9] et[10] pétulans[11] júrgium[12],
Damnum[15] insectátus[14] est[13] amíssi[16] córporis[17].
En[2], ait[1], hoc[3] unum[5] est[4] cur[6] labórem[7] valídius[8].

The NOTES.

Ne ponderent quid] that they judge not of any thing.
Propterea] for this reason.
FAB. XI. *Deformitas dolenda quæ ex merito venit*] Prov. grieve not at any deformity, unless you brought it upon yourself.
Super] besides.
Petulans] provoking, aggravating.
Insectatus est] he insisted much on.
Amissi] maimed.
Ait] subaud. *Eunuchus*.
Unum] subaud. *Damnum*.
Cum laborem] why I take so much pains to defend myself, and to dispute with you.

Integri-

Integritátis[11] teſtes[10] quia[9] deſunt[12] mihi[13].
Sed[1] quid[3] fortúnæ[6], ſtulte[2], delíctum[5] arguis[4]?
Id[1] demum[2] eſt[3] hómini[5] turpe[4], quod[6] méruit[7] pati[8].

FABULA XII.

Optima[1] ſæpe[2] deſpécta[3].

Pullus ad Margaritam.

IN[5] ſterculíno[6] Pullus[2] gallináceus[1]
Dum[7] quærit[5] eſcam[9], Margarítam[4] réperit[3].
Jaces[4] indígno[5], quanta[2] res[3], inquit[1], loco[6]?
Te[7] ſi[1] quis[2] prétii[5] cúpidus[3] vidíſſet[6] tui[4]!
Olim[9] redíſſes[8] ad[10] ſplendórem[12] máximum[11].
Ego[2] quî[1] te[4] invéni[3]? Pótior[8] cui[5] multo[9] eſt[7] cibus[6]?
Nec[1] tibi[3] prodéſſe[2], nec[4] míhi[7] quidquam[6] potes[5].
Hoc[2] illis[3] narro[1], qui[4] me[7] non[5] intélligunt[6].

The NOTES.

Integritatis teſtes] there is an ambiguity in both theſe words: for we read *integer animi et corporis*: and *teſtes verilitatis et integritatis*.

Turpe] ſhameful.

Quod meruit pati] which he has brought upon himſelf.

FAB. XII. *Optima ſæpe deſpecta*] Prov. ſubaud. *ſunt*, the moſt valuable things are often deſpiſed, or undervalued.

Quanta res] how valuable a thing.

Redîſſes ad ſplendorem maximum] had been poliſh'd and ſet to the beſt advantage.

Ego quî te invéni] *quî* for *quomodo*, to what purpoſe have I found you?

Prodeſſe] ſubaud. *potes*. and after *potes* ſubaud. *prodeſſe*.

Illis] to thoſe who for want of ſagacity and taſte, diſliked our author's manner of writing.

FABULA XIII.

Opus[1] *artíficem*[3] *probat*[2].

APES et FUCI coram judice VESPA.

APES[1] in[4] alta[5] quercu[6] fécerant[2] favos[3].
Hos[4] fuci[1] inértes[2] esse[5] dicébant[3] suos[6].
Lis[1]-ad[4] forum[5] deducta[3] est[2], Vespâ[6] júdice[7].
Quæ[1], genus[5] utrumque[4] nosset[3] quum[2] pulchérrime[6],
Legem[9] duábus[10] hanc[8] propósuit[7] pártibus[11]:
Non[2] inconvéniens[3] corpus[1], et[4] par[7] est[6] color[5],
In[13] dúbium[14] plane[9] res[10] ut[8] mérito[12] vénerit[11].
Sed[1], ne[2] Religio[4] peccet[6] imprúdens[5] mea[3],
Alvos[8] accípite[7], et[9] ceris[12] opus[11] infúndite[10],
Ut[13] ex[21] sapóre[22] mellis[23] et[24] formá[25] favi[26],
De[16] quis[17] nunc[18] ágitur[19], auctor[14] horum[15] adpáreat[20].
Fuci[1] recúsant[2]: Apibus[5] condítio[3] placet[4].
Tunc[1] illa[2] talem[4] sússtulit[3] sententiam[5];

The NOTES.

Opus artificem probat] Prov. the work shews the workman.
Inertes] unskilful in the art of making honey-combs.
Hos] subaud. *favos*.
Lis ad forum deducta est] the cause was brought to a trial.
Vespâ] subaud. *coram*.
Judice] abl. by *apposition* with *vespa*.
Quæ] subaud. *vespa*.
Pulcherrimè] very well.
Religio] the obligation I am under as a judge, to do justice.
Opus] honey, which is the work of bees.
De quis agitur] concerning which the debate is.
Illa] sc. *vespa*.

Apértum

Apértum[2] eſt[1], quis[3] non[4] poſſit[5], aut[6] quis[7] fécerit[8]:
Quaprópter[1] ápibus[5] fructum[4] reſtítuo[2] ſuum[3].
Hanc[2] præteriíſſem[1] fábulam[3] ſiléntio[4],
Si[5] pactam[9] Fuci[6] non[7] recuſáſſent[8] fidem[10].

FABULA XIV.

Otiare, quo labores.

Æsopus Ludens.

PUerórum[10] in[8] turba[9] quidam[2] ludéntem[6] A'tticus[3]
Æſópum[5] núcibus[7] quum[1] vidíſſet[4], réſtitit[11],
Et[12] quaſi[14] delírum[15] riſit[13]. Quod[1] ſenſit[8] ſimul[2]
Deríſor[4] pótius[5], quam[6] deridéndus[7] ſenex[3],
Arcum[10] reténſum[11] póſuit[9] in[12] média[13] via[14]:
Heus[3], inquit[1], ſápiens[3], éxpedi[4], quid[5] fécerim[6].

The NOTES.

Poſſit] ſubaud. *facere favos.*
Pactam fidem] the trial agreed upon.
Fuci] metaph. unſkilful poetaſters, who had privately preſumed to father the verſes of our author; but avoided to come to an open proof.
FAB. XIV. *Otiare, quo labores*] Prov. all work and no play, makes *Jack* a dull boy.
Atticus] *Athenian.*
Delirum] ſubaud. *eum* ſc. *Æſopum.*
Simul] for *ſimulac.*
Deríſor] Æſop, who laughed at the follies of mankind.]
Retentum] unbent or unſtrung.
Inquit] ſc. *Æſopus.*
Sapiens] ironically, you Mr. *Wiſeacre*, the *Athenian.*
Expedi] unriddle, or explain.
Quid] for *quò*, for what end or purpoſe.

Concúrrit[2] Pópulus[1]: ille[3] ſe[5] torquet[4] diu[6],
Nec[7] quæſtiónis[11] póſitæ[10] cauſſam[9] intélligit[8]:
Noviſſime[12] ſuccúmbit[13]. Tum[1] victor[3] Sophus[2]:
Cito[4] rumpes[5] arcum[6], ſemper[10] ſi[7] tenſum[9] habúeris[8]:
At[11] ſi[14] laxáris[15], quum[16] voles[17], erit[12] útilis[13].
Sic[1] ludus[2] ánimo[6] debet[3] aliquándo[4] dari[5],
Ad[11] cogitándum[12] mélior[10] ut[7] rédeat[8] tibi[9].

FABULA XV.

Qui[1] éducat[2], pater[4] magis[3], quàm[5] qui[6] génuit[7].

Canis ad Agnum.

INTER[5] capéllas[6] Agno[3] balánti[4] Canis[1],
Stulte[7], inquit[2], erras[8], non[11] eſt[12] hîc[13] mater[10] tua[9]:
Ovés[16] que[14] ſegregátas[17] oſténdit[15] procul[18].
A. Non[1] illam[3] quæro[2], quæ[4], cum[6] líbitum[8] eſt[7], cóncipit[5];

The NOTES.

Ille ſe torquet diu] the *Athenian* racks his brains.
Poſitæ] propoſed.
Noviſſime ſuccumbit] at the laſt he knocks under, or confeſſes his ignorance.
Sophus] the wiſe *Æſop*. *Sophus*, i. e. truly wiſe, is here elegantly ſet in oppoſition to *Sapiens*, i. e. a pretender to wiſdom.
Victor] nom. by appoſition with *Sophus*, ſubaud. *ait*.
Utilis] ſerviceable, fit for uſe.
Redeat] i. e. *animus redeat*.
FAB. XV. *Qui éducat, pater magis, quam qui génuit*] Prov. he that brings up a child is more its father than he that begot it. *Pater* ſubaud. *eſt*.
Non quæro] ſubaud. *agnus ait*.
Illam] ſc. *matrem*.

Dein-

Dein[9] portat[10] onus[12] ignótum[11] certis[13] ménsi-
bus[14],
Novíssimè[15] prolápsam[18] effúndit[16] sárcinam[17];
Verum[19] illam[20], quæ[21] me[23] nutrit[22] admóto[24]
úbere[25]
Fraudat[27] que[26] natos[28] lacte[29], ne[30] desit[31] mihi[32].
C. Tamen[1] illa[2] est[6] pótior[7], quæ[3] te[5] péperit[4]. A.
Non[1] ita[3] est[2].
Unde[1] illa[2] scivit[3], niger[5] an[6] albus[7] náscerer[4]?
Age[2] porro[1], sciísset[3]: quum[4] creárer[5] másculus[6],
Beneficium[10] magnum[9] sane[7] natáli[11] dedit[8];
Ut[12] expectárem[13] lánium[14] in[15] horas[17] síngu-
las[16]!

The NOTES.

Certis mensibus] so many months.

Ignotum onus] a chance burden; a young one of which she has no certain notion what it is, or by whom it was begotten.

Prolapsam] sc. *à utero*, dropping from the womb.

Verùm illam] sc. *verùm quæro illam matrem*: But I seek that mother.

Natos] sc. *suos*.

Desit] subaud. *lac*.

Tamen] subaud. *Canis ait* tamen, *&c.*

Potior] more to be reverenced or regarded.

Non ita] subaud. *Agnus ait*, non, *&c.*

Age porro sciísset] for *sciviísset*: grant she had known.

Masculus crearer] alludes to the custom of the ancients, who used to kill the males first, and to preserve the females for breeding of sheep.

Magnum beneficium sane] ironically, a great blessing indeed.

Natali] alludes to the custom of sending presents on birth-days.

Ut expectarem] subaud. *scilicet* ut, *&c.*

In singulas horas] every moment.

Cujus[2] potéſtas[1] nulla[6] in[3] gignéndo[4] fuit[5],
Cur[7] hac[10] ſit[8] pótior[9], quæ[11] jacéntis[14] miſérita[13] eſt[12],
Dulcém[18]-que[15] ſponte[16] præſtat[17] benevolén-tiam[19]?
Facit[4] paréntes[5] bónitas[1], non[2] necéſſitas[3].
His[6] monſtráre[3] vóluit[2] auctor[1] vérſibus[5]
Obſiſtere[7] hóminem[6] légibus[8], méritis[10] capi[9].

FABULA XVI.

Humánitas[1] et[2] grâtior[3] et[4] tútior[5].

Cicada et Noctua.

HUmanitáti[5] qui[1] ſe[4] non[2] accómmodat[3],
Plerúmque[6] pœnas[8] óppetit[7] ſupérbiæ[9].
Cicáda[1] acérbum[4] nóctuæ[5] convícium[3]
Faciébat[2], ſólitæ[6] victum[8] in[9] ténebris[10] quaérere[7],
Cavo[15]-que[11] ramo[16] cápere[12] ſomnum[13] intér-diu[14].

The NOTES.

Cujus poteſtas in gignendo fuit nulla] who had no power to chuſe whether ſhe would bring me into the world, or no.

Miſerita] ſubaud. *mei*. i. e. had pity on me.

Capi meritis] to be won by kindneſſes.

FAB. XVI. *Humanitas et gratior et tutior*] Prov. 'tis both obliging and ſafe to be courteous.

Humanitati] regard to our fellow creatures, that appears by offices of kindneſs and good-will.

Oppetit pœnas] or *appetit pœnas*, runs upon the puniſhment, or brings it upon himſelf.

Noctuæ] dat. caſe, govern'd of the adjective acerbus.

Convicium] i. e. *clamorem*, a ſhrill noiſe.

Rogáta

Rogáta[2] eſt[1], ut[3] tacéret[4]. Multò[3] validius[4]
Clamáre[2] coépit[1]. Rurſus[3] admótâ[2] prece[1],
Accénſa[5] magis[4] eſt[3]. Noctua[1], ut[2] vidit[3] ſibi[7]
Nullum[4] eſſe[6] auxílium[5], et[8] verba[10] contémni[11]
ſua[9],
Hac[15] eſt[12] adgréſſa[13] gárrulam[14] fallácià[16]:
Dormíre[12] quia[1] me[11] non[9] ſinunt[10] cantus[3] tui[2],
Sonáre[7] citharâ[8] quos[4] putes[5] Apóllinem[6],
Potáre[3] eſt[2] ánimus[1] nectar[4], quod[5] Pallas[6] mihi[9]
Nuper[7] donávit[8], ſi[10] non[11] faſtídis[12], veni[13];
Unà[15] bibámus[14]. Illa[1], quæ[2] ardébat[3] ſiti[4],
Simul[5] cognóvit[6] vocem[8] laudári[9] ſuam[7],
Cupidè[11] advolávit[10]. Nóctua[1], egréſſa[2] é[3] cavo[4],
Trepidántem[7] conſectáta[6] eſt[5], et[8] leto[10] dedit[9].
Sic[1], viva[5] quod[4] negârat[6], tríbuit[3] mórtua[2].

The NOTES.

Rogata] ſc. *cicada*.

Capere ſomnum] to take a nap.

Admotâ prece] abl. abſolute ſubaud. *à noctua*. The owl having repeated her requeſt.

Accenſa] ſc. *cicada*, provoked.

Garrulam] ſc. *cicadam*.

Sonare citharâ quos putes Apollinem] q. d. *uniuſquiſque qui audit, crederet non cicadam ſed Appollinem canere citharâ*: or, the ſound of your voice is ſuch, that any one may take it for the harp of *Apollo*, or think that they hear *Apollo* playing on his harp. Some read *Apollinis*.

Eſt animus] I have an inclination.

Pallas] the goddeſs of wiſdom: the owl is ſacred to her.

Si non faſtidis] if you'r not nice.

Simul] for *ſimul ac*.

Conſectata eſt] overtook.

Leto dedit] killed.

FABULA XVII.

Fructu[3], *non* [4] *fóliis*[5], *árborem*[6] *æſtima*[2].

A'RBORES in deórum tutélâ.

OLIM[2], quas[5] vellent[6] eſſe[7] in[8] tutéla[10] ſua[9], Divi[1] legérunt[3] árbores[4], Quercus[1] Jovi[3], Et[4] myrtus[5] Véneri[6] plácuit[2]. Phœbo[8] laúrea[7], Pinus[9] Cybebæ[10]; pópulus[12] celſa[11] Hérculi[13]. Minérva[1] admírans[2], quare[4] ſtériles[6] ſúmerent[5]? Interrogávit[3]. Cauſſam[3] dixit[2] Júpiter[1]. Honórem[7] fructu[8] ne[4] videámur[5] véndere[6], At[1] mehércule[2] narrábit[4], quod[5] quis[3] vóluerit[6], Olíva[7] nobis[10] propter[11] fructum[12] eſt[8] grátior[9]. Tunc[1] ſic[7] Deórum[3] génitor[2], atque[4] hóminum[6] ſator[5]:

O[1] nata[2], mérito[3] ſápiens[3] dicére[4] ómnibus[6]:

The NOTES.

Fructu, non foliis, arborem æſtima] Prov. value a tree for its fruit, not for its leaves.

In ſua tutela] under their protection.

Placuit Jovi] was choſen by *Jupiter*. N. B. *Placuit* is underſtood to *Veneri*, *Phœbo*, *Cybebæ*, and *Herculi*.

Steriles] ſc. *arbores*. i. e. *barren trees*.

Cauſſam] the reaſon.

Honorem fructu ne videamur vendere] that we Gods may not ſeem to ſell the honour due to us, at ſo mean a price as a little fruit.

At mehercule] ſubaud. *minerva ait*, at, &c.

Narrabit] ſhall ſay.

Dicére] indic. preſent tenſe, 2. per. ſing. from *dico*.

Genitor deorum, &c.] *Jupiter*. Subaud. *ait* ſic.

Niſi

Nisi[1] útile[3] est[2], quod[4] fácimus[5], stulta[8] est[7] glória[6]:
Nihil[4] ágere[3], quod[5] non[6] profit[7], fabélla[1] admónet[2].

FABULA XVIII.

Tuis[2] conténtus[1], ne[3] concupíscas[4] aliéna[5].

Pavo ad Junonem.

PAVO[1] ad[3] Junónem[4] venit[2], indígne[6] ferens[5],
Cantus[10] luscínii[11] quod[7] sibi[12] non[8] tribúerit[9]:
Illum[1] esse[2] cunctis[4] áuribus[5] admirábilem[3],
Se[6] deridéri[7], simulac[8] vocem[10] míserit[9].
Tunc[1] consolándi[4] grátiâ[3] dixit[5] Dea[2]:
Sed[1] formâ[3] vincis[2], vincis[4] magnitúdine[5];
Nitor[6] Zmarágdi[7] collo[10] præfúlget[8] tuo[9],
Pictíf[15]-que[11] plumis[16] gémmeam[13] caudam[14] éxplicas[12]:
Quò[2] mî[5], inquit[1], mutam[3] spéciem[4], fi[6] vincor[7] sono[8]?

The NOTES.

Stulta est gloria] our glorying is in vain.
Quod non profit] which is not useful.
FAB. XVIII. *Tuis contentus, ne concupiscas aliena*] Prov. be content with your own, covet not other men's goods.
Pavo] the peacock, sacred to *Juno*.
Ferens indigne] taking it ill.
Tribuerit] subaud. *Juno*.
Illum] sc. *Luscinium*, subaud. *ait* illum, &c.
Se] sc. *Pavonem* subaud. *tamen* se, &c.
Miserit vocem] tunes up his voice.
Consolandi gratiâ] by way of comfort.
Vincis] thou excellest.
Quò mî, inquit, mutam speciem] read it thus: *Pavo inquit, quo fine dedisti mihi mutam speciem.*

Fatórum

Fatórum[6] arbítrio[5] partes[1] sunt[2] vobis[4] datæ[3]:
Tibi[2] forma[1], vires[3] áquilæ[4], luscínio[6] melos[5],
Augúrium[7] corvo[8]; læva[9] corníci[11] ómina[10],
Omnes[13] quæ[12] própriis[16] sunt[14] conténtæ[15] dótibus[17].

Noli[1] adfectáre[2], quod[3] tibi[7] non[4] est[5] datum[6],
Delúsa[9] ne[8] spes[10] ad[12] querélam[13] récidat[11].

FABULA XIX.

Multi hómines nómine, non re.

Æsopus ad Garrulum.

ÆSópus[2] dómino[6] solus[4] cum[1] esset[3] familia[5],
Parare[9] cœnam[10] jussus[8] est[7] matúrius[11].
Ignem[3] ergo[1] quærens[2], áliquot[5] lustrávit[4] domos[6];
Tandém[8]-que[7] invénit[9], ubi[10] lucérnam[12] accéndéret[11].

The NOTES.

Partes sunt datæ] subaud. *Juno respondet*, partes, *&c.*
Juno replies, proper gifts are allotted or bestowed.
Forma] subaud. *datur*: and so the verb is understood to all the nominatives following, according to their numbers.
Læva] fortunate. A dextra corvus, à sinistra cornix facit rata; Cic. de Divin. l. 2.
Propriis dotibus] with their natural endowments, graces, or qualifications.
Nole adfectare] don't aspire unto; or don't affect.
Recidat in querelam] may end in complaint.
FAB. XIX. *Multi homines nomine, non re*] Prov. subaud. *sunt*. many are men in name, not in fact.
Familia] for *famulus* solus, the only servant.
Maturius] with all expedition, or sooner than ordinary.
Lustravit domos aliquot] peep'd into several houses to seek for a light.

Tum

Tum[1] circumeúnti[2] fúerat[6] quod[5] iter[3] lóngius[7],
Effécit[2] brévius[4]: namque[9] rectâ[12] per[13] fórum[14]
Cœpit[10] redíre[11]. Et[1] quidam[2] è[4] turba[5] Gárrulus[3],
Æſópe[6], médio[10] ſole[11], quid[7] cum[8] lúmine[9] ?]
Hóminem[3], inquit[1], quæro[2], et[4] ábiit[6] feſtínans[5] domum[7].
Hoc[5] ſi[1] moléſtus[3] ille[2] ad[6] ánimum[7] rétulit[4],
Senſit[9] profécto[8], ſe[10] hóminem[17] non[15] viſum[16] ſeni[18],
Intempeſtíve[12] qui[11] occupáto[14] adlúſerit[13];

FABULA XX.

Miſerrimus qui, in vita miſer, poſt mortem miſerior.

A'SINUS et GALLI.

QUI[1] natus[3] eſt[2] infélix[4], non[5] vitam[9] modo[6]
Triſtem[8] decúrrit[7], verum[10] poſt[17] óbitum[18] quoque[14]

The NOTES.

Circumeunti] ſc. *illi Æſopo.*
Rectâ] ſubaud. *viâ*, by a ſtrait road.
Garrulus] ſubaud. *ait.*
Quid] ſubaud. *agis.*
Lumine] a candle.
Medio ſole] at noon.
Inquit] ſubaud. *Æſopus.*
Hoc] ſc. *dictum Æſopi.*
Retulit ad animum] did well conſider.
Seni] ſc. *Æſopo.*
Intempeſtive] at an unſeaſonable time.
FAB. XX. *Miſerrimus, qui, in vita miſer, poſt mortem miſerior*] Prov. he is moſt miſerable, who can neither reſt alive nor dead, or whoſe miſery is increaſed by his death.
Triſtem] mournful, wretched.
Decurrit] lives or runs through.

Per-

Perſéquitur[15] illum[16] dura[11] fati[13] miſéria[12].
Galli[1] Cybébes[2] circum[2] quæſtus[9] dúcere[4]
A'finum[6] ſolébant[3], bajulántem[7] ſárcinas[8].
Is[2] quum[1] labóre[5] et[6] plagis[7] eſſet[3] mórtuus[4],
Detráctâ[12] pelle[11] ſibi[10] fecérunt[8] ty'mpana[9].
Rogáti[2] mox[1] à[3] quodam[4], delício[8] ſuo[7]
Quidnám[5] feciſſent[6] ? hoc[11] locúti[10] ſunt[9] modo[12]:
Putábat[1] ſe[2] poſt[3] mortem[6] ſecúrum[4] fore[3],
Ecce[7] áliæ[8] plagæ[9] congerúntur[10] mórtuo[11].

The NOTES.

Dura fati miſeria] a hard fate.

Galli Cybebis] or *Cybeles*. The prieſts of the Goddeſs *Cybebes*, ſo called from the river *Gallus*, in *Phrygia*. They are alſo called from the river *Corybantes* and *Idæi Dactyli*; and ſtrolled a begging with the images of their Goddeſs from town to town; and making a confuſed noiſe with drums, pipes, &c.

Circum quæſtûs ducere] to carry about for the ſake of gain. Subaud. *gratiâ* quæſtûs: an elegant *Tineſis* for *circumducere ad quæſtus faciendos*.

Pelle] ſubaud. ex.

Detracta] ſtript off.

Delicio ſuo] ironically, your darling aſs.

Securum] free from, or out of the reach of all trouble.

Mortuo] ſc. *aſino*.

PHÆDRI FABULARUM

Liber Quartus.

Prólogus ab Auctore.

JOculáre[2] tibi[3] vidétur[1] : et[4] ſane[5] leve[7],
Dum[9] nihil[11] habémus[10] majus[12], cálamo[1] lú-
dimus[6].
Sed[1] diligénter[3] intúere[2] has[3] nænias[4],
Quantam[6] ſub[9] illis[10] utilitátem[7] repéries[11].
Non[1] ſemper[3] ea[4] ſunt[2] quæ[5] vidéntur[6] ; décipit[8]
Frons[8] prima[7] multos[10] : rara[11] mens[12] intélligit[13]
Quod[14] interióre[17] cóndidit[16] cura[15] ángulo[18].
Hoc[4] ne[1] locútus[3] ſine[5] mercéde[6] exíſtimer[2],
Fabéllam[8] adjíciam[7] de[9] muſtéla[10] et[11] múribus[12].

The NOTES.

Videtur] ſubaud. *hoc opus* videtur, *&c.*
Ludimus leve] we triſle away the time.
Calamo] with writing of fables.
Diligenter] with ſome attention.
Sub illis] couched under them.
Frons prima] the firſt appearance.
Rara mens intelligit] for *raræ mentes*, but a few, here and there one, who can dive into.
Locutus] for *fuiſſe* locutus.
Sine mercede] raſhly, without proof or reaſon.

FABULA I.

Astútus[1] *astu*[4] *non*[2] *cápitur*[3].

De Mustela et Muribus.

Mustéla[1], quum[6], annis[3] et[4] senécta[5] débilis[2],
Mures[11] velóces[10] non[7] valéres[9] ádsequi[8],
Invólvit[12] se[13] farinâ[14], et[15] obscúro[18] loco[19]
Abjécit[16] negligénter[17]. Mus[1] escam[3] putans[2],
Adsíluit[4], et[5] compréssus[6] occúbuit[7] neci[8].
Alter[9] símiliter[10], deínde[11] périit[12] tértius[13];
A'liquot[1] secútis[2], venit[5] et[3] retórridus[4],
Qui[6] sæpe[7] láqueos[9] et[10] múscipula[11] effúgerat[8],
Procúl[14] que[12] insídias[15] cernens[13] hostis[17] cálli-
di[16],
Sic[19] váleas[20], inquit[18], ut[21] farína[25] es[24], quæ[21]
jaces[22].

The NOTES.

Astutus astu non capitur] Prov. an old bird is not caught with chaff.

Adsequi] to come up with, or to catch.

Involvit se farinâ] for *volvit se* in *farina*, rolls herself in the meal.

Abjecit negligenter] threw herself along in a careless unguarded manner.

Obscuro loco] in a by-place.

Putans] subaud. *illam mustelam esse* escam.

Compressus] caught by the weesel.

Occubuit neci] was killed.

Aliquot secutis] divers others following.

Retorridus] subaud. *mus*; a sly old mouse. Some render *retorridus* by *brindle-colour'd*, one of a *weesel-colour*.

Sic valeas] so may you thrive.

FABU-

FABULA II.

Spernit[2] *ſuperbus*[1], *quæ*[3] *nequit*[4] *aſſequi*[5].

VULPES et UVA.

FAME[3] coácta[2] Vulpis[1] alta[7] in[6] vinea[8]
Úvam[5] adpetébat[4], ſummis[10] ſáliens[9] viribus[11]:
Quam[1] tángere[5] ut[2] non[3] pótuit[4], diſcédens[6] ait[7]:
Nondum[1] matúra[3] eſt[2], nolo[4] acérbam[6] ſúmere[5].
Qui[1], fácere[7] quæ[4] non[5] poſſunt[6], verbis[3] éle-
vant[2],
Adſcribere[9] hoc[10] debébunt[8] exémplum[11] ſibi[12].

FABULA III.

Vindictæ cúpidus ſibi malum arcérſit.

EQUUS et APER.

EQUUS[8] ſedáre[12] ſólitus[10] quo[7] fúerat[9] ſi-
tim[12],
Dum[1] ſeſe[4] Aper[2] vólutat[3], turbávit[5] vadum[6].

The NOTES.

Spernit ſuperbus, quæ nequit aſſequi] Prov. the proud man ſlights what he cannot come at.
Alta in vinea] on a high vine.
Acerbam] ſc. *eam*, green.
Verbis elevent] ſpeak ſlightingly of, diſparage, undervalue.
Debebunt] will be obliged.
FAB. III. *Vindictæ cupidus ſibi malum arcerſit*] Prov. the revengeful perſon creates miſchief for himſelf.
Quo] for *in quo*.
Sedare ſitim] to quench thirſt.
Vadum] the ſtream.

Hinc[1] orta[4] lis[2] est[3]. Sónipes[1], irátus[2] fero[3],
Auxílium[5] pétiit[4] hóminis[6]; quem[7] dorso[9] levans[8],
Rédiit[10] ad[11] hostem[12]. Jactis[5] hunc[4] telis[6] eques[2]
Postquam[1] interfécit[3], sic[9] locútus[8] tráditur[7].
Lætor[1], tulísse[3] auxílium[4] me[2] précibus[6] tuis[5];
Nam[7] prædam[9] cepi[8], et[10] dídici[11] quam[12] fis[14] útilis[13];
Atque[1] ita[2] coëgit[3] frenos[6] invítum[4] pati[5].
Tum[1] mœstus[3] ille[2]; Parvæ[8] vindictam[7] rei[9]
Dum[4] quæro[6] demens[5], servitútem[11] réperi[10].
Hæc[1] iracúndos[4] admonébit[3] fábula[2]
Impune[6] pótius[7] lædi[5], quam[8] dedi[9] álteri[10].

The NOTES.

Lis] a quarrel.
Sonipes] the horse.
Levans dorso] taking the man upon his back.
Locutus] subaud. *esse*.
Tulisse auxilium] to have assisted.
Precibus tuis] at thy request.
Cepi prædam] I have taken a prey.
Invitum] unwilling to submit to the bridle.
Mœstus ille] subaud. *ait*, the sorrowful horse said.
Admonebit] will serve to admonish.
Impune] without seeking revenge.
Dedi] to be given wholly up.

FABU-

FABULA IV.

Hómines[1] *non*[2] *numerándi*[3], *sed*[4] *ponderándi*[5].

ÆSOPUS interpres TESTAMENTI.

PLUS[7] esse[5] in[9] uno[10] sæpe[6], quam[11] in[12] turba[13], boni[8],
Narratióne[3] pósteris[4] tradam[1] brevi[2].
Quidam[1] decédens[2] tres[4] relíquit[3] fílias[5];
Unam[6] formósam[7], et[8] óculis[11] venántem[9] viros[10];
At[12] álteram[13] laníficam[14], frugi[15], et[16] rústicam[17];
Devótam[19] vino[20] tértiam[18] et[21] turpíssimam[22].
Harum[5] autem[1] matrem[4] fecit[3] heredem[6] senex[2],
Sub[7] conditióne[8], totam[12] ut[10] fortunam[13] tribus[18]
Æquáliter[14] distríbuat[11], sed[16] tali[17] modo[15]:
Ne[1] data[3] possídeant[2] aut[4] fruántur[5]; tum[6], simul[7]

The NOTES.

Hómines non numerándi, sed ponderándi] Prov. men are to be known, not by their numbers, but by their merit, or qualifications. Subaud. *sunt*.
Uno] sc. *homine*.
Turba] a number. *Boni*] wisdom or useful knowledge.
Tradam] I will hand down.
Decedens] subaud. *vitâ*. dying a natural death.
Venantem viros] insnaring with bewitching eyes.
Alteram] i. e. secundam.
Rusticam] a country house-wife.
Devotam vino] given very much to drinking.
Turpissimam] very much deformed.
Fortunam] estate.
Fruantur] subaud. *datis rebus*.
Ne possideant data, aut fruantur] that they should not keep or use, those things bequeathed or given to them.
Tum] after that.
Simul] for *simulac*.

Habére[9] res[10] desierint[8], quas[11] accéperint[12],
Centéna[14] matri[16] cónferant[13] sestértia[15].
Athénas[3] rumor[1] implet[2]. Mater[2] sédula[1]
Juris[5] peritos[4] cónsulit[3], nemo[6] éxpedit[7],
Quo[8] pacto[9] non[10] possideant[11], quod[12] fúerat[13]
datum[14],
Fructúm[17]-ve[15] cápiant[16]; deinde[1] quæ[4] túlerint[5]
nihil[6],
Quânam[2] ratióne[3] cónferant[7] pecúniam[8].
Postquam[1] consúmpta[6] est[5] témporis[4] longi[3] mora[2],
Nec[1] testaménti[3] pótuit[4] sensus[2] cólligi[5],
Fidem[5] advocávit[4], jure[3] neglécto[2], parens[1].
Sepónit[2] mœchæ[9] vestem[2], mundum[3] muliébrem[4],
Lavatiónem[6] argénteam[5], eunúchos[7], glabros[8].
Lanificæ[10] agéllos[1], pécora[2], villam[3], operários[4],

The NOTES.

Desierint habere] left off possessing.
Conferant] sc. *singulæ*, each of them should pay.
Rumor] the report of this whimsical will.
Expedit] is able to explain.
Non possideant] they could not keep.
Capiant] subaud. *non*; or not enjoy the benefit.
Qua ratione] by what means, or way of computing.
Pecuniam] the money, without receiving it first: whereas there was no ready cash mentioned in the will. Here laid the difficulty or paradox of this will.
Fidem advocavit] the mother consulted her own conscience.
Jure] the law; for lawyers.
Seponit] allotted or divided.
Mœchæ] *filiæ* oculis venanti viros, as above.
Lavationem argenteam] all the silver vessels used in bathing.
Glabros] effeminate.
Lanificæ] subaud. *seponit*.
Agellos] lands.

Boves

Boves[3], juménta[6], et[7] instruméntum[9] rústicum[8],
Potrici[10] plenam[2] antíquis[3] apothécam[4] cadis[5],
Domum[6] polítam[5], et[7] delicátos[8] hórtulos[9],
Sic[4] destináta[5], dare[3] quum[4] vellet[2] singulis[6],
Et[7] adprobáret[9] pópulus[8], qui[10] illas[11] nóverat[12],
Æsópus[1] média[2] súbito[2] in[4] turba[6] constitit[3];
O[1] si[2] manéret[4] cóndito[6] sensus[3] patri[5],
Quam[1] gráviter[2] ferret[3] quod[4] voluntátem[10] suam[9]
Interpretári[8] non[6] potuíssent[7] Atticí[5] |
Rogátus[2] deínde[1], solvit[3] errórem[4] ómnium[5].
Domum[2] et[3] ornaménta[4], cum[5] venústis[6] hórtulis[7],
Et[8] vina[10] vétera[9] date[1] lanificæ[12] rústicæ[11].
Vestem[2], uniónes[3], pedísequos[4], et[5] cetera[6]
Illi[7] adsignáte[1], vitam[10] quæ[8] luxu[11] trahit[9].
Agros[2], vites[3], et[4] pécora[5] cum[6] pastóribus[7]

The NOTES.

Pecora] sc. *minora*, videl. oves, agnos, capellas.
Villam] the farm-house.
Boves] the kine.
Juménta] beasts of burden, and all the black cattle.
Instrumentum rusticum] impliments of husbandry.
Potrici] subaud. *seponit*.
Apothecam] the *vault* or cellar.
Politam] well furnished.
Vellet] sc. mater.
Dare] sc. *hæc*.
Sic destinata] thus laid out in her own mind.
Adprobaret] subaud. *designationem* or *divisionem*.
O si] subaud. *et ait*.
Condito] buried.
Voluntatem suam] his will or intention.
Rogatus] sc. *Æsopus*.
Quam graviter ferret] how ill would he take it.
Domum et ornamenta] i. e. *domum politam*, as before.
Trahit vitam luxu] spends her life in drinking to excess.

Donate

Donáte[1] mœchæ[2]. Nulla[4] póterit[2] pérpeti[3],
Ut[4] móribus[9] quid[6] téneat[5] aliénum[7] suis[8].
Defórmis[1] cultum[3] vendet[2], ut[4] vinum[6] petat[5].
Agros[3] abjiciet[4] mœcha[1], ut[4] ornátum[6] paret[5];
At[2] illa[2] gaudens[3] pécore[4], et[5] lana[7] dédita[6],
Quâcúmque[11] summâ[16] tradet[5] luxúriæ[10] domum[9].
Sic[1] nulla[2] possidébit[3], quod[4] fúerit[5] datum[6],
Et[7] dictam[9] matri[11] cónferent[8] pecúniam[10],
Ex[12] prétio[13] rerum[14], quas[15] vendíderint[17] singulæ[16].

Ita[1], quod[6] multórum[9] fugit[7] imprudéntiam[8],
Uníus[2] hóminis[4] réperit[3] solértia[2].

The NOTES.

Nulla] sc. *harum filiarum*].
Perpeti] long endure.
Moribus suis] to their condition of life.
Quid] for quidnam.
Cultum] sc. *ornatum muliebrem*.
Paret] she may procure. Gronov. reads *petat*.
Abjiciet] throw away for a trifle.
Tradet quâcunque summâ] transfer, or sell, at any rate.
Domum luxuriæ] i. e. *domum ad luxuriam construĉtam*, vel *luxuriæ devotam*.
Dictam] sc. à testatore delegatam; left to the mother by the will of her husband.
Multorum imprudentiam] for *multos imprudentes*.
Fugit imprudentiam] escaped the shallowness.
Solertia] the penetrating wit. *Unius solertia* for *unus homo solers*.

FABU-

FABULA V.

Fériunt[2] *ſummos*[3] *fúlmina*[1] *montes*[4].

Pugna MURIUM *et* MUSTÉLARUM.

QUUM[2] victi[3] Mures[1] Muſtelárum[5] exércitu[4]
(Hiſtória[6] quorum[7] in[9] tabérnis[10] píngitur[8])
Fúgerent[11], et[12] artos[15] circum[14] trepidárent[13] cavos[16];
Ægre[2] recépti[1], tamen[3] evaſérunt[4] necem[5].
Duces[1] eórum, qui[3] capítibus[7] córnua[5]
Suis[6] ligárant[4], ut[8] conſpícuum[11] in[13] proélio[14]
Habérent[10] ſignum[12], quod[15] ſequeréntur[16], míli-
tes[9],
Hæſére[17] in[18] portis[19], ſúnt[21]-que[20] capti[22] ab[23]
hóſtibus[24];
Quos[1] immolátos[2] victor[5] ávidis[3] déntibus[4]
Capácis[9] alvi[10] merſit[6] tartáreo[7] ſpecu[8].
Quemcúmque[1] pópulum[2] triſtis[3] eventus[4] premit[5],
Periclitátur[8] magnitúdo[6] Principum[7],
Minúta[9] plebes[10] fácili[12] præſídio[13] latet[11].

The NOTES.

Feriunt ſummos flumina montes] Prov. the tops of the mountains are moſt expoſed to thunder.
Trepidarent] ran frighted, or ſcuttled.
Recepti ægre] being hardly taken in, ſubaud. *cavis*.
Conſpicuum ſignum] a viſible enſign.
Tartareo ſpecu] in the helliſh abyſs.
Magnitudo principum] for *magni principes*.

FABU-

FABULA VI.

Poeta in fabularum Censores.

Stultus[1] *nisi*[3] *quod*[6] *ipse*[8] *facit*[5], *nil*[11] *rectum*[4] *putat*[2].

TU[1], qui[2] nasûtè[3] scripta[4] destringis[5] mea[6],
Et[6] hoc[9] jocórum[11] légere[8] fastídis[7] genus[10],
Parùm[14] libéllum[13] sústine[12] patiéntiâ[15],
Severitátem[18] frontis[20] dum[16] placo[17] tuæ[19],
Et[21] in[24] cothúrnis[26] prodit[23] Æsópus[22] novis[25],
Utinam[1] hec[2] umquam[3] Pélii[9] némoris[10] jugo[8]
Pinus[4] bipénni[7] concidísset[6] Théssala[3]!
Nec[11] ad[18] profésssæ[21] mortis[22] audácem[19] viam[20]
Fabricásset[13] Argus[12] ópere[15] Palládio[16] ratem[14]!

The NOTES.

Stultus nisi quod ipse facit, nil rectum putat] Prov. a fool thinks nothing well done, which he has not a hand in.

Nasutè] adv.

Destringis] criticize upon.

Fastidis legere] art too proud, or disdaineſt to read.

Sustine] hold.

Libellum] sc. *hunc*.

Dum placo severitatem] while I smooth the roughneſs or ſeverity.

Frontis tuæ] of your cenſures.

Prodit] ſubaud. *dum* prodit.

Cothurnis novis] in a tragical dreſs, to which *Æſop* was not accuſtomed, in his writings.

Nec unquam] for *non unquam*.

Pelii] *Pelius*, a mountain in *Theſſaly*, covered with pine-trees.

Opere Palladio] by the aſſiſtance of *Pallas*.

Inhóſ-

Inhóſpitalis[27] prima[24] quæ[23] Ponti[28] ſinus[26]
Pateſécit[25], in[29] perniciem[30] Grajûm[31] et[32] Bárbarûm[33].
Namque[1] et[2] ſuperbi[4] luget[6] Æëtæ[5] domus[3],
Et[7] regna[8] Peliæ[9] ſcélere[11] Medéæ[12] jacent[10]:
Quæ[13], ſævum[15] ingénium[16] váriis[17] involvens[14]
modis[18],
Illic[19] per[22] artus[23] fratris[24] explícuit[20] fugam[21];
Hic[1] cæde[5] patris[6] pelíadum[8] infécit[7] manus[3].
Quid[1] tibi[3] vidétur[2]? Hoc[2] quoque[3] inſúlſum[4] eſt[5],
ais[1],
Falſó[8]-que[6] dictum[7]; longe[3] quia[3] vetúſtior[4]
Ægeá[6] Minos[2] claſſe[8] perdómuit[5] freta[7],
Juſtó[22]-que[9] vindicávit[20] exémplo[23] impetum[21].

The NOTES.

Sinus] the *bay*.

Inhoſpitalis Ponti] of *Axenus*, now called the *Euxine* ſea.

Barbarûm] the inhabitants of *Colchis*, whom the author calls *Barbarians*.

Superbi] great, powerful.

Æëtæ] the father of *Medea*, who loſt by this expedition the golden fleece, his daughter *Medea*, and his ſon *Abſyrtus*.

Jacent] are ruined.

Sævum ingenium] her bloody mind.

Involvens] covering.

Illic] in *Colchide*.

Explicuit fugam] ſecured her eſcape.

Per artus fratris] by ſcattering the limbs of her brother *Abſyrtus*, in the way ſhe was purſued by *Æëta* for killing her brother. For while *Æëta* ſtopp'd to gather the limbs up, ſhe gain'd time to make clear off.

Hic] in *Theſſaly*. *Medea*, under a notion that they could reſtore their father to his youth again, perſwaded the daughters of *Pelia* to kill him.

Inſulſum] inſipid.—*Impetum*] i. e. *incurſum piratarum*.

Quid

Quid[2] ergo[7] poſſum[3] facere[4] tibi[5], lector[6] Cato[7],
Si[8] nec[9] fabellæ[10] te[12] juvant[13], nec[15] fabulæ[14]?
Noli[1] moleſtus[4] eſſe[2] omnino[3] literis[5],
Majorem[8] exhibeant[9] ne[6] tibi[10] moleſtiam[9].
Hoc[1] illis[4] dictum[3] eſt[2], ſi[5] qui[6] ſtulti[7] naúſeant[8],
Et[9], ut[12] puténtur[13] ſápere[14], cœlum[11] vitúperant[10].

FABULA VII.

Malédico[4] maledicens[1] pejus[3] aúdiet[2].

Vipera et Lima.

MOrdaciórem[3] qui[1] ímprobo[4] dente[5] ádpetit[2],
Hoc[9] argumento[10] ſe[7] deſcribi[8] ſéntiat[6].
In[3] officínam[4] fabri[5] venit[2] Vipera[1];
Hæc[2] quum[1] tentáret[3], ſi[4] qua[6] res[7] eſſet[5] cibi[8],
Limam[10], momórdit[9]. Illa[3] contra[1] contumax[3],

The NOTES.

Cato] is taken here adjectively, for a peevish, moroſe, or ſevere critick, that approves of nothing.

Lector Cato] you maſter ſceptic.

Fabulæ] tragedies.

Fabellæ] jocoſe ſtories.

Vituperant cœlum] will find fault with the Gods.

FAB. VII. *Maledico maledicens pejus audiet*] Prov. ill language begets worſe.

Improbo dente] with rude company.

Mordaciorem] ſc. *ſe*, more ſaucy, ludicrous, ſatyrical, or abuſive than himſelf.

Argumento] i. e. *exemplo* or *fabula*.

Tentaret] did ſearch about.

Si qua res cibi eſſet] q. d. *ſi aliquis cibus eſſet*, if there was any thing eatable.

Illa] ſc. *Lima*.

Quid

Quid[6] me[9], inquit[4], ſtulta[3], dente[10] captas[7] laédere[8],
Omne[14] adſuëvi[12] ferrum[13] quæ[11] corródere[13]?

FABULA VIII.

Improbi[1], *ne*[2] *péreant*[3], *perdunt*[4].

Vulpis et Hircus.

HOMO[2], in[3] periculum[6] ſimul-ac[3] venit[4], cállidus[1]
Effúgium[10] reperíre[9] altérius[12] quærit[8] malo[11]:
Quum[1] decidíſſet[4] Vulpis[2] in[3] púteum[6] inſcia[5],
Et[7] altióre[9] clauderétur[8] márgine[10];
Devénit[3] Hircus[1] ſitiens[2] in[4] eúndem[5] locum[6],
Simúl[7] rogávit[8], eſſet[11] an[9] dulcis[12] liquor[10],
Et[13] copióſus[14]? Illa[1] fraudem[3] móliens[2];
Deſcénde[5], amíce[4], tanta[9] bónitas[6] eſt[8] aquæ[7],
Volúptas[12] ut[10] ſatiári[13] non[13] poſſit[14] mea[11].

The NOTES.

Stulta] ſc. *vipera* in voc. caſu.
Quæ adſuëvi] who have made it my buſineſs.
Omne ferrum] ſc. *omne genus ferri*.
FAB. VIII. *Improbi, ne pereant, perdunt*] Prov. ſome people care not who ſinks, ſo they can but ſwim.
Malo alterius] at another's coſt, or hurt.
Effugium] *m* non eliditur, which is common with our author.
Altiore] higher than common.
Simul] ſc. *et ſimul*.
Illa] *vulpis*.
Moliens fraudem] ſc. *ſemper*, always hatching of miſchief.
Amice] ſubaud. *reſpondet*, anſwer'd, ay, my dear friend.

Immísit[2] se[3] barbátus[1]. Tum[1] vulpécula[2]
Evásit[6] púteo[7], nixa[3] celsis[4] córnibus[5],
Hircúm[10]-que[8] clauso[11] liquit[9] hærentem[12] vado[13].

FABULA IX.

Suus[1] cuique[4] attribútus[3] error[2], sed[5] non[6] vidémus[7] id[8] manticæ[9] quod[10] in[12] tergo[13] est[11].

De VITIIS hominum.

PERAS[4] impósuit[2] Júpiter[1] nobis[8] duas[9]:
Própriis[3] replétam[5] vitiis[4] post[6] tergum[7] dídit[1],
Aliénis[3] ante[4] Pectus[5] suspéndit[1] gravem[6].
Hac[1] re[2] vidére[3] nostra[6] mala[7] non[3] póssumus[4];
Alii[2] simul[1] delinquunt[3], censóres[5] sumus[4].

The NOTES.

Barbatus] sc. *Hircus.*

Immisit se] sc. *in puteum*, jumpt into the well.

Nixa] getting upon, or taking rise, or springing from.

Cornibus] sc. *hirci.*

Vado clauso] i. e. *aqua clausa*, at the bottom of the well.

FAB. IX. *Suus cuique attributus error, sed non videmus id manticæ quod in tergo est*] Prov. no man is without faults: but no one will look into himself, subaud. *est* after *error.*

Dedit] sc. *unam peram.*

Post tergum] subaud. *suspensam.*

Gravem] subaud. *peram.* It is worth observation, that our author writes, that the wallet which was only *filled* with our own faults, was not *heavy*; but that the wallet before us is *heavy* with other men's faults, tho' *not full*, as the words seem to imply.

Hac re] sc. *ex hac re*, for this reason.

FABU-

FABULA X.

Antecedéntem[3] *ſceléſtum*[4] *non*[1] *déſerit*[9] *pede*[7] *pœna*[1] *claudo*[6].

FUR ARAM COMPILANS.

LUcérnam[1] fur[1] accéndit[2] ex[4] ara[5] Jovis[6],
Ipſúm[9]-que[7] compilávit[8] ad[10] lumen[12] ſuum[12].
Onúſtus[3] ſacrilégio[4] quum[1] diſcéderet[2],
Repénte[7] vócem[9] ſancta[5] miſit[8] Religio[6];
Malórum[5] quamvís[1] iſta[2] fúerint[3] múnera[4],
Mihí[8]-que[6] inviſa[7], ut[9] non[10] offéndar[11] ſúbripi[13];
Tamen[13], ſcelésto[14], ſpíritu[17] culpam[16] lues[15],
Olim[20] quum[18] adſcríptus[21] vénerit[23] pœnæ[22] dies[19].

The NOTES.

Antecedentem ſceleſtum non deſerit pede pœna claudo] Prov. ſooner or later a thief ſhall have his due.

Ex arâ] from the altar, on which the heathens always kept fire, in a lighted lamp.

Ipſum compilavit] pillaged the God *Jupiter*.

Ad lumen ſuum] by his own light, taken from the altar.

Sancta religio] remorſe of conſcience. But others would render it, the ſacred ſtatue or oracle.

Miſit vocem] uttered theſe words.

Iſta] thoſe things thou haſt ſtolen.

Munera malorum] The offerings of the wicked.

Mihique] read thus, et mihi adeo inviſa, ut non offendar ea ſubripi jam a te, &c. and ſo diſliked by me, as not to be offended that they are ſtolen by thee.

Sceleſte!] prophane man.

Pœnam lues ſpiritu] your life ſhall pay for it.

Spiritu] ſc. *vitâ*, life.

Olim] hereafter.

Adſcriptus pœnæ] deſtined for puniſhment.

Sed[1] ne[2] ignis[4] noſter[3] facínori[6] prælúceat[5],
Per[7] quem[8] veréndos[12] éxcolit[10] pietas[9] Deos[11],
Veto[13] eſſe[14] tale[15] lúminis[17] commércium[16].
Ita[3] hódie[2] nec[1] lucérnam[6] de[8] flamma[9] Deûm[10],
Nec[11] de[13] lucérna[14] fas[5] eſt[4] accéndi[7] ſacrum[12].
Quot[7] res[9] contíneat[12] hoc[10] arguméntum[11] útiles[8],
Non[5] explicábit[6] álius[1], quam[2] qui[3] réperit[4].
Signíficat[2] primò[1], ſæpe[6], quos[3] ipſe[4] alúeris[5],
Tibi[10] inveníri[7] máximè[8] contrários[9].
Secúndò[1] oſténdit[2], ſcélera[3] non[5] irâ[6] Deûm[7],
Fatórum[12] dicto[9] ſed[8] puníri[4] témpore[10].
Noviſſimè[1] interdícit[2], ne[3] cum[9] maléfico[10]
Uſum[6] bonus[4] conſóciet[5] ullíus[7] rei[8].

The NOTES.

Facinori] for *facinoroſis*] wicked men.
Pietas] ſc. *pii homines.*
Luminis] ſc. *ſacri* et *communis*, ſeu *prophani.*
Commercium] intercourſe.
Nec de lucerna] read, nec fas eſt ſacrum ignem accendi de lucerna. For the heathens ſuppoſed that their temple fires or lights were originally ſent from heaven.
Sacrum] ſc. *ignem*, holy fire.
Quot utiles res] how many uſeful morals.
Dicto tempore] at the appointed time.
Ne conſociet uſum cum maleſico] that he avoid all commerce with the wicked.

FABULA XI.

Opes[1] *irritaménta*[2] *malórum*[3].

HE'RCULES et PLUTUS.

OPE S[1] invíſæ[4] mérito[2] ſunt[3] forti[5] viro[6],
Quia[3] dives[2] arca[3] veram[5] laudem[6] intérci-
pit[4].
Cœlo[3] recéptum[2] propter[4] virtútem[5] Hércules[1],
Quum[6] gratulántes[8] perſalutâſſet[7] deos[9];
Veniénte[13] Pluto[12], qui[14] Fortunæ[17] eſt[15] filius[16]
Avértit[10] óculos[11]. Cauſſam[3] quæſivit[2] Pater[1].
Odi[2], inquit[1], illum[3], quia[4] malis[7] amicus[6] eſt[5],
Simúl[9]-que[8] objécto[12] cuncta[11] corrúmpit[10] lu-
cro[13].

The NOTES.

Opes irritamenta malorum] Prov. riches entice men to many evils, ſubaud. *ſunt*.

Dives arca] a rich coffer, much money. *dives* adj.

Intercipit veram laudem] eclipſes the praiſe due to true virtue; or, prevents the growth of true virtue, by making the rich neglect that whence true praiſe is obtained: *laudem* being put for *virtutem*.

Cœlo receptus] for *in cœlum*; taken into heaven.

Gratulantes] bidding him welcome.

Perſalutâſſet] had ſaluted every one.

Pluto] from *Plutus*, abl. governed of *avertit*, the God of wealth and ſon of *Jaſon* and *Ceres*.

Pater] *Jupiter*, the father of *Hercules* by *Alcmena*.

Inquit] ſubaud. *Hercules*.

Objecto lucro] with the hopes of gain.

FABULA XII.

Sincéritas laudánda.

LEO REGNANS.

UTílius[3] hómini[4] nihil[1] eſt[2], quam[5] recte[7] loqui[6];
Probánda[4] cunctis[5] eſt[2] quidem[3] ſenténtia[1],
Sed[6] ad[10] perníciem[11] ſolet[8] agi[9] ſincéritas[7].
Quum[1] ſe[4] ferárum[6] Regem[5] feciſſet[3] Leo[2],
Et[7] æquitátis[12] vellet[8] famam[10] cónſequi[9],
A[13] príſtina[14] defléxit[12] conſuetúdine[15],
Atque[1] inter[5] illas[6] ténui[3] conténtus[2] cibo[4],
Sancta[8] incorrúptâ[10] jura[9] reddébat[7] fide[11].

* * * * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * *
* * * *

The NOTES.

Sincéritas laudánda] ſubaud. *eſt*. Prov. plain dealing is to be commended.
Utílius] really advantageous.
Recte loqui] to ſpeak honeſtly or ſincerely.
Sententia] ſc. *hæc*, this maxim.
Ad perníciem] to rough treatment, or to the hurt of the plain dealer. *Note*, that part of this fable, which ſhould prove this aſſertion is loſt.
Æquitatis] of adminiſtring juſtice without partiality.
Déflexit] departed, turned.
Conſuetudine] ſc. *feritatis*, of fierceneſs.
Illas] ſc. *feras*.
Tenui cibo] ſpare diet.
Sancta] eſtabliſhed; for *ſancita* inter illas.
Jura reddebat] adminiſtred juſtice according to the laws.

FABU-

FABULA XIII. and XIV.

These fables being immodest are omitted.

FABULA XV.

Pares[6] *non*[1] *hábitus*[2], *sed*[3] *virtus*[3], *facit*[5].

Capéllæ et Hirci.

BArbam[4] Capéllæ[2] quum[1] impetráſſent[3] ab Jove[6],
Hirci[1] mœréntes[2] indignári[4] coéperunt[3],
Quod[5] dignitátem[9] féminæ[6] æquâſſent[7] ſuam[8]:
Siníte[2] inquít[1], illas[3] glóriâ[6] vanâ[5] frui[4],
Et[7] uſurpáre[8] veſtri[10] ornátum[9] múneris[11],
Pares[15] dum[12] non[13] ſint[14] veſtræ[16] fortitúdinis[12].
Hoc[1] argumentum[2] monet[3], ut[4] ſuſtíneas[5] tibi[8]
Hábitu[9] eſſe[6] ſímiles[7], qui[10] ſunt[11] virtúte[13] ímpares[12].

The NOTES.

Pares non habitus, ſed virtus, facit] Prov. we ought not to compare men by their dreſs, but their virtue.

Cæperunt] ĕ ſhort, for *cæperant* in ancient MSS.

Dignitatem ſuam] their prerogative to wear a beard.

Inquit] ſubaud. *Jupiter*.

Vana] inſignificant; for a beard without brains is of little advantage.

Ornatum muneris veſtri] the badge of your office.

Argumentum] fable.

Eſſe] ſubaud. *eos*.

Similes habitu] alike in outward appearance.

Impares] inferior.

FABU-

FABULA XVI.

In[2] *ſecúndis*[3] *time*[1], *in*[5] *adverſis*[6] *ſpera*[4].

GUBERNA'TOR et NAUTÆ.

QUUM[7] de[4] fortúnis[6] quídam[2] quererétur[3] ſuis[5];
Ǽſopus[1] finxit[2] conſolándi[4] grátiâ[3].
Vexáta[2] ſævis[3] navis[1] tempeſtátibus[4]
Inter[9] vectórum[7] lácrimas[6], et[8] mortis[10] metum[5],
Fáciem[16] ad[14] serénam[15] ſúbito[13] mutáto[12] die[11],
Ferri[18] ſecúndis[20] tuta[19] cœpit[17] flátibus[21],
Nímiá[25]-que[22] nautas[23] hilaritáte[24] extóllere[26].
Factus[3] periclo[5] tum[1] Gubernátor[2] Sophus[4],
Parcé[3] gaudére[2] opórtet[1], et[6] ſenſim[8] queri[7],
Totam[12] quia[7] vitam[13] miſcet[11] dolos[9], et[10] gaudium[20].

The NOTES.

In ſecundis time, in adverſis ſpera] Prov. in proſperity fear the worſt, in adverſity hope for the beſt.

De ſuis fortunis] of his hard condition.

Finxit] ſubaud. *hanc fabellam.*

Conſolandi] ſubaud. *eum.*

Vexata] driven up and down.

Sævis tempeſtatibus] by ſtreſs of weather.

Vectorum] ſc. *hominum*, of thoſe on board.

Subito] all on a ſudden.

Cœpit tuta ferri] began to run ſafe, or came to her right bearings.

Extollere nautas] to animate the ſailors.

Gubernator] ſc. *navis*, the captain, or commander.

Periclo] by experience.

Sophus] wiſe, ſubaud. *inquit.*

Gaudere parcè] to be moderate in our joys.

Senſim queri] ſubaud. *oportet*, to be leſs dejected in adverſity.

Miſcet] checkers.

FABU-

FABULA XVII.

Nimia[1] *verecúndia*[2] *inverecúndum*[4] *facit*[3]:

Canum Lega'ti ad Jovem.

CANES[1] Legátos[4] olim[2] miſére[3] ad[5] Jovem[6],
Melióris[10] vitæ[11] tempus[8] orátum[7] ſuæ[9],
Út[12] ſeſe[14] abriperet[13] hóminum[16] contuméliis[15],
Furfúribus[22] ſibi[20] conſpérſum[21] quod[17] panem[19] darent[18],
Fimó[28]-que[23] turpi[27] máximam[25] explérent[24] famem[26]!
Profécti[3] ſunt[2] Legáti[1] non[4] céleri[5] pede[6],
Dum[1] náribus[4] ſcrutántur[2] eſcam[3] in[5] ſtércore[6].
Citáti[1] non[2] reſpóndent[3]. Vix[3] tandem[1] invénit[4]
Eos[5] Mercúrius[2], et[6] turbátos[8] attráhit.
Tum[1] vero[2] vultum[5] magni[6] ut[3] vidérunt[4] Jovis[6],
Totam[9] timéntes[7] concacárunt[8] régiam[10],
Propúlſi[2] vero[1] fúſtibus[3], vadunt[4] foras[5]:

The NOTES.

Nimia verecundia inverecundum facit] Prov. too much modeſty is as bad as too little.

Tempus melioris ſuæ vitæ] a more eaſy way of ſpending their life.

Ut] ſubaud. *et* ut.

Abriperet ſeſe contumeliis] he would deliver them from the ill-uſage, or inſults.

Explerent famem ſimo turpi] ſatisfied hunger with naſty garbage.

Non celeri pede] not very nimbly.

Citati] ſc. *Legati*, called up to *Jupiter* by *Mercury*.

Turbatos] quaking for fear they ſhould be puniſhed for a neglect of their duty.

Vetat

Vetat[3] dimítti[5] magnus[1] illos[4] Júpiter[2].
Miráti[1], ſibi[3] Legátos[4] non[3] revértier[3],
Turpe[8] æſtimántes[6] áliquid[7] commíſſum[9] à[10] ſuis[11],
Poſt[12] áliquod[13] tempus[14] álios[15] adſcríbi[17] jubent[15].
Rumor[1] Legátos[4] ſuperióres[3] pródidit[2].
Timéntes[1] rurſus[6] áliquid[3] ne[2] ſímile[4] áccidat[5],
Odóre[12] cánibus[9] anum[8], ſed[10] multo[11], replent[7];
Mandáta[2] dant[1]; Legáti[3] mittúntur[4]; ſtatim[3]
A'deunt[6]; Rogántes[7] áditum[8], continuò[9] impetrant[10].
Conſédit[5] Génitor[3] tum[1] Deórum[4] máximus[2],
Quaſſát[7]-que[6] fulmen[8]; trémere[11] cœpére[10] ómnia[9].
Canes[1] confúſi[2], ſúbitus[4] quod[3] fuérat[6] fragor[5],
Repénte[7] odórem[9] mixtum[10] cum[11] merdis[12] cacant[8].

The NOTES.

Jupiter] ſubaud. *Tamen Jupiter.*
Mirati] ſc. *Canes*, the dogs, who ſent the ambaſſadors wondering.
Revertier] for *reverti*; *er* being added by poetical licence for the ſake of the metre, without any further meaning.
Alios adſcribi] ſubaud. *legatos*, others to be joined to the former ambaſſadors.
Rumor] ſubaud. *interim* rumor, in the mean time a report.
Prodidit] diſcovered the miſcarriage of.
Timentes] ſc. *Canes.*
Canibus] for *canum*, of the dogs appointed for this new embaſſy.
Odore] with ſpices.
Adeunt] haſten away to *Jupiter*'s palace.
Aditum] admiſſion.
Continuò] immediately, without much trouble.
Genitor deorum] *Jupiter.*

Reclá-

Reclámant[2] omnes[1], vindicándam[4] injúriam[3].
Sic[4] eſt[2] locutus[3] ante[5] pœnam[6] Júpiter[1]:
Non[1] eſt[2] Legátos[5] Regis[3] non[4] dimittere[5],
Nec[1] eſt[2] difficile[3], pœnas[5] culpæ[6] impónere[4].
Sed[1] hoc[3] ferétis[2] pro[5] judício[6] praémium[4].
Non[1] veto[2] dimitti[3], verum[4] cruciári[5] fame[6],
Ne[4] ventrem[12] continére[10] non[8] poſſint[9] ſuum[11].
Illi[2] autem[1], qui[8] miſérunt[4] vos[5] tam[6] fútiles[7],
Numquam[8] carébunt[9] hóminis[11] contuméliâ[10].
Ita[1] nunc[2] Legátos[6] expéctant[5] et[3] poſteri[4];
Novúm[10] que[7] venire[11] qui[8] videt[9], culum[13] olfa-
cit[12].

The NOTES.

Omnes] ſc. *Dii*. all the Gods attending.
Vindicandam] ſc. *eſſe*, ought to be puniſhed.
Regis] ſubaud. *ejus regis*.
Non eſt] for *neque eſt*.
Non dimittere] to detain.
Imponere pœnas culpæ] to puniſh an affront given by ambaſſadors.
Sed hoc feretis pro judicio præmium] this verſe is generally accounted very perplex, and unintelligible: yet I apprehend it will be thus properly underſtood; but ye ſhall carry back as a reward of your ambaſſy, inſtead of the ſentence or puniſhment expected.
Cruciari fame] to be kept without victuals.
Continere ventrem] to keep clean behind.
Illi autem] ſubaud. *Canes*.
Vos futiles] not able to keep yourſelves clean behind.
Poſteri] ſc. *canum*, the dogs, their poſterity.
Novum] ſubaud. *canem*.

FABU-

FABULA XVIII.

Malo[3] *qui*[1] *benefácit*[2], *pejórem*[3] *facit*[4].

Homo et Cólubra.

QUI[1] fert[2] malis[4] auxílium[3], poſt[6] tempus[7] dolet[5].
Gelu[5] rigéntem[4] quídam[1] cólubram[3] ſúſtulit[2],
Sinú[10]-que[6] fovit[9], contra[11] ſe[12] ipſe[7] miſéricors[8].
Namque[1] ut[2] reféćta[4] eſt[3], nécuit[6] hóminem[7] prótinus[5].
Hanc[4] ália[2] quum[1] rogáret[3] cauſſam[5] facínoris[6],
Reſpóndit[1]: ne[2] quis[3] diſcat[4] prodéſſe[5] ímprobis[6].

The NOTES.

Malo qui benefacit, pejorem facit] Prov. ſave a rogue from ſtarving, and he'll cut your throat.

Qui] ſc. *Homo* qui fert auxilium, the man who aſſiſts, helps.

Poſt tempus] afterwards.

Contra ſe ipſe miſericors] being compaſſionate to his own deſtruction.

Ut] as ſoon as.

Refecta] qu. *recreata*, brought to life again.

Alia] ſc. *colubra*.

Reſpondit] ſc. *ipſa colubra refecta* reſpondit, feci.

Prodeſſe improbis] to do a kindneſs to wicked adverſaries.

FABULA XIX.

Avárus[1] *auri*[3] *Cuſtos*[2], *non*[3] *Dóminus*[4].

VULPIS et DRACO.

VUlpis[1] cubíle[3] fódiens[2], dum[4] terram[6] éruit[5],
Agít[8] que[7] plures[9] áltius[11] cunículos[10],
Pervénit[12] ad[13] Dracónis[16] ſpelúncam[15] últimam[14];
Cuſtodiébat[18] qui[17] theſaúros[20] ábditos[19].
Hunc[3] ſimul[1] adſpéxit[2]; V. Oro[4], ut[5] imprudéntiæ[9]
Des[7] primum[6] véniam[8]; deínde[10], ſi[11] pulchre[13] vides[12],
Quam[14] non[16] convéniens[18] aurum[15] ſit[17] vitæ[20] meæ[19],

The NOTES.

Avarus auri cuſtos, non dominus] Prov. ſub. *eſt*. the covetous man is only the keeper, and not the maſter of his treaſure; or, the covetous man does not enjoy his riches.

Cubile] a kennel.

Cuniculos] burrows.

Altiùs] adv. deeper than ordinary.

Ad ultimam ſpeluncam] to the fartheſt part. Some read *ultimùm*, adv. *at laſt*.

Cuſtodiebat] did watch over.

Simul] for *ſimul ac*.

Adſpexit] ſc. *vulpis* adſpexit hunc *dracónem*.

Oro] ſubaud. *vulpis ait*, oro, &c.

Des veniam imprudentiæ] that you pardon my unwary intruſion, I being come neither to moleſt you, nor with any deſign.

Deinde ſi pulchrè vides] ſecondly, as you muſt be thoroughly ſenſible.

Non conveniens ſit vitæ meæ] *meæ* for *mihi*: is a thing quite out of my way of living.

Reſpóndeas[22] cleménter[23], quem[23] fructum[24] capis[25]

Hoc[27] ex[26] labóre[28], quod[30]-ve[29] tantum[32] eſt[31] praémium[33],

Ut[34] cáreas[35] ſomno[38], et[37] ævum[39] in[40] téne-bris[41] exigas[38] ?

D. Nullum[3], inquit[2] ille[1]: verum[4] hoc[5] à[9] ſummo[10] mihi[8]

Jove[11] attribútum[7] eſt[6]. V. Ergo[1] nec[2] ſumis[3] tibi[4],

Nec[5] ulli[8] donas[6] quidquam[7] ? D. Sic[1] fatis[3] pla-cet[2].

V. Nolo[1] iraſcáris[2], líberè[5] ſi[3] dixero[4],

Diis[8] eſt[5] irátis[7] natus[6], qui[1] eſt[2] ſimilis[3] tibi[4].

The NOTES.

Reſpondeas] ſubaud. *oro ut* reſpondeas.

Quem fructum capis] what benefit you receive.

Exigas ævum.] ſpend your life.

Ille] *draco.*

Nullum] ſubaud. *eſt præmium.*

Hoc] ſubaud. *negotium*, this buſineſs or way of life.

Attributum] enjoined, or aſſigned.

Ergò] ſubaud. *vulpis ait* ergò: then ſaid the fox.

Nec ſumis tibi] ſubaud. *quidquam*, you neither ſpend any thing upon yourſelf.

Sic fatis placet] ſubaud. *draco* ait non; ſic, *&c.* no; ſo the fates have decreed it.

Nolo iraſcaris] ſubaud. *vulpis ait* nolo, *&c.* the fox ſays, pray don't take it amiſs.

Liberè ſi dixero] if I ſhall ſpeak my mind a little bluntly.

Natus iratis diis] born under an unlucky planet.

Poeta in Avarum.

ABitúrus[1] illuc[2], quo[3] priores[4] abiérunt[5],
Quid[6] mente[11] cæcâ[10] miſerum[8] torques[7] ſpíritum[9]?
Tibi[2] dico[1], aváre[3], gaúdium[4] herédis[6] tui[5],
Qui[7] thure[10] ſúperos[9], ipſum[12] te[11] fraudas[8] cibo[13],
Qui[14] triſtis[15] audis[16] múſicum[17] cítharæ[19] ſonum[18],
Quem[20] tibiárum[21] mácerat[23] jocúnditas[25],
Opſoniórum[26] prétia[25] cui[24] gémitum[28] éxprimunt[27]:
Qui[1] dum[2] quadrántes[4] ádgeras[3] património[5],

The NOTES.

Abiturus illuc] this is to be accounted a ſort of an Appendix to the foregoing fable: and the repetition of *abiturus* and *abierunt* is frequent amongſt the beſt Claſſics, and gives a very elegant turn to the whole ſentence. Read it thus, Tu qui *abiturus* es in eum locum *quo* omnes *priores* abierunt.

Quo priores abierunt] ſc. *omnes*, whither all your anceſtors are gone before.

Quid torques miſerum ſpiritum?] why do you torment your wretched life?

Mente] underſtanding.

Te ipſum] ſubaud. *fraudas*.

Jocunditas] jovialneſs.

Opſoniorum pretia exprimunt gemitum] who grumbleſt at every penny that's laid out in victuals.

Quadrantes] the leaſt bit of money, or moſt trifling ſum.

Patrimonio] for an inheritance to thoſe that ſucceed to your fortune.

Cœlum[7] fátigas[6] ſórdido[5] perjúrio[9];
Qui[1] circumcidis[2] omnem[3] impénſam[4] fúneris[5],
Libitina[7] ne[6] quid[9] de[11] tuo[12] faciat[8] lucrum[10].

FABULA XX.

Invénta[4] perficere[3] non[1] inglórium[2].

PHÆDRUS.

QUID[7] judicáre[10] cógitet[9] livor[2] modo[8],
Licet[1] diſſimulet[3], pulchre[6] tamen[4] intélligo[5].
Quidquid[1] putábit[2] eſſe[3] dignum[4] memóriæ[5],

The NOTES.

Fatigas cœlum] you overcome the patience of God.
Sordido perjurio] ſubaud. *repetito*; with your frequent perjuries upon every trifling occaſion, whereby you can get money.
Circumcidis impenſam] (by his will) retrencheſt the expences.
Libitina] the undertaker.
De tuo] ſc. tuis bonis, out of your eſtate.
Lucrum] or *quid lucri*, any profit.
FAB. XX. *Inventa perficere non inglorium*] Prov. it is worthy of praiſe to perfect other men's inventions. Subaud. *eſt*. *N. B.* This is not a fable: but the anſwer of *Phædrus* to ſuch malicious people, who, to detract from his merit, aſcribed every thing that is good in his fables to *Æſop*. *Phædrus* replies, that he allows *Æſop* the honour of being the inventor of this kind of writing; but at the ſame time inſiſts upon the honour of having conſiderably improved upon him, and carried that manner of writing to perfection.
Pulchre] perfectly, or full well.
Putabit] ſubaud. *livor*, an envious world.
Dignum memoriæ] worthy to be tranſmitted to poſterity, or worth commendation.

Æſópi

Æsópi[7] dicet[6]; si[1] quid[2] minus[4] adríserit[3],
A[9] me[10] conténdet[5] fictum[8] quovis[6] pignore[7].
Quem[1] volo[4] refélli[5] jam[2] nunc[3] respónso[7] meo[6]:
Sive[1] hoc[2] inéptum[5], sive[6] laudándum[7] est[4] opus[3],
Invénit[9] ille[8], nostra[10] perfécit[12] manus[11].
Sed[1] exsequámur[2] cœptum[3] propósiti[5] órdinem[4].

FABULA XXI.

Veras[3] divítias[4] éripit[2] nemo[1].

Naufragium Simonidis.

HOMO[2] doctus[1] in[6] se[7] semper[3] divítias[5] habet[4].
Simónides[1], qui[2] scripsit[3] egrégium[4] melos[5],

The NOTES.

Æsopi dicet] subaud. *id esse opus* Æsopi.
Minus adriserit] is less pleasing.
Contendet quovis pignore] subaud. *livor contendet*, will lay any wager.
Fictum] subaud. *id esse* fictum.
Quem] sc. *livorem*, envious persons.
Ille] Æsop.
Nostra manus perfecit] I have set it off, and improved it.
FAB. XXI. *Veras divitias eripit nemo*] Prov. no body can steal true riches.
Divitias] spoken philosophically; the poet, as *Cicero* in one of his paradoxes also does, placing riches in that which is of our own acquiring, and so much our own property, that chance or external force cannot deprive us of it.
Simonides] a celebrated *Grecian* lyric poet: of whose works there are still some remains, which deserve the commendations given by the ancients.
Egregium melos] extraordinary verse.

Quo[6] paupertâtem[8] ſuſtinéret[7] faciliùs[9],
Circumíre[11] cœpit[10] urbes[13] Aſiæ[14] nóbiles[12],
Mercéde[18] accéptâ[19] laudem[16] victórum[17] canens[15].
Hoc[5] génere[6] quæſtus[7] poſtquam[1] lócuples[4] factus[3] eſt[2],
Veníre[9] in[12] pátriam[13] vóluit[8] curſu[10] pelágio[11].
(Erat[2] autem[1] natus[3], ut[7] aiunt[8], in[4] Cea[6] inſula[5])
Adſcéndit[1] navem[2], quam[3] tempéſtas[5] hórrida[4]
Simul[7] et[6] vetuſtas[8] médio[10] diſſolvit[9] mari[11].
Hi[1] zonas[3], illi[4] res[6] pretióſas[5] cólligunt[2];
Subſídium[7] vitæ[8], quidam[9] curiófior[10],
Simónide[11], tu[12] ex[15] ópibus[17] nil[14] ſumis[13] tuis[16]?
Mecum[5], inquit[1], mea[3] ſunt[4] cuncta[2]. Tunc[1] pauci[2] enátant[3],

The NOTES.

Suſtineret paupertatem] he might ſupport himſelf in his poor ſtate of life. For *ut ſe in paupertate aleret.*

Circumire] for *ire circum urbes.*

Acceptâ] or rather *pactâ*, at a certain rate or price.

Victorum] of thoſe who had obtained the prize in the *Olympic* games.

Quæſtûs] of livelihood.

Pelagio curſu] by ſea, or a ſea voyage.

Cea] al. *Ceo*; an iſland in the *Ægean* ſea.

Adſcendit navem] he went on board a ſhip.

Vetuſtas] i. e. *navis, craxineſs* or age.

Medio mari] in the wide ſea.

Zonas] purſes; a kind of girdles in which the ancients carried their money. It is alſo uſed for money itſelf.

Pretioſas res] goods of value.

Subſidium vitæ] ſome underſtand *in ſubſidium*; but it is rather put here by *appoſition*, inſtead of *quæ res erant ſubſidium vitæ.*

Curiofior] ſubaud. *aliis inquit*, more inquiſitive than the reſt, ſaid.

Enatant] i. e. è mari natant.

Quia

Quia[4] plures[5] ónere[7] degraváti[6] periérunt[8].
Prædónes[1] adſunt[2], rápiunt[3], quod[4] quiſque[5] éx-
tulit[6],
Nudos[8] relínquunt[7]. Forte[1] Clazoménæ[4] prope[6]
Antíqua[2] fuit[5] urbs[3], quam[7] petiérunt[9] naufrági[8];
Hîc[1] literárum[5] quidam[2] ſtúdio[4] déditus[3],
Simónidis[10] qui[6] ſæpe[7] verſus[9] légerat[8],
Erát[12] que[11] abſéntis[15] admirátor[14] máximus[13],
Sermóne[23] ab[21] ípſo[22] cógnitum[20] cupidíſſime[17]
Ad[18] ſe[19] recépit[16]; veſte[26], nummis[27], familiâ[28]
Hóminem[25] exornavit[24]. Céteri[1] tábulam[4] ſuam[3]
Portant[2], rogántes[5] victum[6]. Quos[1] caſu[5] óbvius[4]
Simónides[3] ut[2] vidit[6]: dixi[2], inquit[1], mea[4]
Mecum[6] eſſe[5] cuncta[3]? Vos[2] quod[1] rapuíſtis[3],
perit[4].

The NOTES.

Clazomenæ urbs] a ſea-port and city of *Ionia*, in the leſſer *Aſia*, called alſo *Gryna*.

Abſéntis] ſc. *Simonides*, unknown in perſon.

Cognitum ab ipſo ſermone] i. e. *Simonidem*, known by his ſpeech alone.

Familiâ] with a retinue.

Tabulam ſuam portant] *tabulam*, the picture of ſhipwreck. This alludes to the cuſtom of thoſe who ſaved from a ſhipwreck, begged about the ſtreets with an account of their misfortunes, written or painted on tablets, to raiſe compaſſion and to repair their loſſes. Theſe tablets hung about their necks; and ſome uſed to expatiate thereon in canting verſes.

Rapuiſtis] ye in great hurry and confuſion, collected together in the ſhip.

FABULA XXII.

Magna[5] *ne*[1] *jactes*[2], *ſed*[3] *præſtes*[4].

MONS PARTURIENS.

MONS[1] parturíbat[2], gémitus[3] immánes[4] ciens[2];
Erát[7]-que[6] in[10] terris[11] máxima[8] exſpectátio[9].
At[1] ille[2] murem[4] péperit[3]. Hoc[1] ſcriptum[3] eſt[2] tibi[5],
Qui[1], magna[6] quum[6] mináris[7], éxtricas[9] nihil[10].

FABULA XXIII.

Vera[1] *glória*[2] *fictam*[4] *obſcurat*[3].

FORMICA et MUSCA.

FOrmíca[1] et[2] muſca[3] contendébant[4] ácriter[5],
Quæ[6] pluris[8] eſſet[7]. Muſca[1] ſic[4] cœpit[3] prior[2],

The NOTES.

Magna ne jactes, ſed præſtes] Prov. *Brag* is a good dog, but *Holdfaſt* is a better. Don't boaſt of great matters, but do them.

Parturibat] was in labour.

Ciens] fetching.

Immanes] exceeding deep.

Minaris magna] you make great profeſſions.

Extricas nihil] you bring nothing to effect.

FAB. XXIII. *Vera gloria fictam obſcurat*] Prov. real glory eclipſes the counterfeit.

Contendebant acriter] held a ſharp conteſt.

Quæ] ſc. *utra*, which of the two.

Pluris] ſubaud. *pretii*, of more worth.

Cœpit] ſubaud. *loqui*, i. e. began to ſpeak.

Con-

Conférre[3] noſtris[5] tu[2] potes[1] te[4] laúdibus[6]?
Ubi[1] immolátur[2], exta[4] prægúſto[3] Deûm[5].
Moror[1] inter[2] aras[3], templa[4], perlúſtro[5] ómnia[6].
In[6] cápite[7] Regis[8] ſédeo[5], quum[1] viſum[3] eſt[2] mihi[4],
Et[9] metronárum[13] caſta[11] delíbo[10] óſcula[12],
Labóro[1] nihil[2], atque[3] óptimis[5] rebus[6] fruor[4].
Quid[2] horum[4] ſimile[3] tibi[6] contíngit[5], Ruſtica[1]?
F. Eſt[4] glorióſus[5] ſane[1] convíctus[2] Deûm[3],
Sed[6] illi[7], qui[3] invitátur[9], non[10] qui[11] invíſus[13] eſt[12].

Reges[2] commémoras[1], et[3] matronárum[5] óſcula[4];
Ego[2] granum[5] in[6] hiemem[7] quum[1] ſtudióſe[3] cóngero[4],
Te[9] circa[12] murum[13] vídeo[8] paſci[10] ſtércore[11].
Aras[2] frequéntas[1], nempe[3] abígeris[4], quo[5] venis[6].

The NOTES.

Tu potes?] dare you, or have you the confidence, or do you pretend?
Immolatur] ſubaud. *ſacrificium ab hominibus*, men offer a ſacrifice.
Exta Deûm] ſc. *exta diis oblata*, the intrails offered up to the Gods.
Prægúſto] I taſte firſt.
Templa] ſubaud. *inter*.
Quum viſum eſt mihi] when I pleaſe.
Oſcula] lips.
Ruſtica?] ſc. *tu formica*, thou country bumkin!
Sane] ſubaud. *formica reſpondit*, ſane.
Convictus deum eſt glorioſus] it is an honour to eat with the Gods.
Sed illi] ſubaud. *tantum*, only to him.
Non qui] ſubaud. *illi*, non *illi*, qui; not to him, who.
Inviſus eſt] ſc. *Diis*, hated by the Gods.
Quo] where ever.

Nihil

Nihil[2] labóras[1]; ídeo[3], quum[6] opus[8] eſt[7], nil[5] habes[4].
Supérba[1] jactas[2], tégere[6] quod[3] debet[3] pudor[4].
Æſtáte[3] me[2] lacéſſis[1]; quum[4] bruma[6] eſt[5], ſiles[7].
Mori[8] contráctam[5] quum[1] te[4] cogunt[3] frigora[2],
Me[10] copióſa[7] récipit[9] incólumem[11] domus[8],
Satis[3] profécto[1] retúdi[2] ſupérbiam[4].
Fabélla[2] talis[1] hóminum[6] diſcérnit[3] notas[4]
Eórum[5], qui[7] ſe[9] falſis[10] órnant[8] laúdibus[11],
Et[12] quorum[14] virtus[13] éxhibet[15] ſólidum[16] decus[17].

FABULA XXIV.

Deum[3] colénti[4] ſtat[3] ſua[1] merces[2].

SIMONIDES à DIIS ſervatus.

QUantum[3] valérent[5] inter[6] hómines[7] líteræ[4],
Dixi[1] ſupérius[2]: quantus[11] nunc[8] illis[15] honos[12]
A[16] ſúperis[17] ſit[13] tribútus[14], tradam[9] memóriæ[10].
Simónides[3] idem[2] ille[1], de[4] quo[5] rétuli[6],

The NOTES.

Superba jactas] ſc. *tu ſuperba*, thou proudly boaſts of.
Contractam] ſhrivelled up.
Copioſa domus] a houſe well ſtored with proviſions.
Retudi ſuperbiam] I have damp'd your pride, ſubaud. *tuam*.
Diſcernit notas] diſtinguiſhes the characters.
Et] ſubaud. *eorum*.
FAB. XXIV. *Deum colenti ſtat ſua merces*] Prov. to the righteous good ſhall be repaid.
Quantum] ſc. *pretium*.
Memoriæ] to poſterity, or *tradam memoriæ*, I will record.

Victori

Victori[10] laudem[3] cuidam[13] Pyctæ[9] ut[11] ſcríberet[12],
Certo[14] condúxit[7] prétio[14]: ſecrétum[16] petiit[15].
Exígua[2] cum[1] frænáret[4] matéria[3] impetum[5],
Uſus[6], poétæ[11] ut[8] moris[10] eſt[9], licéntiâ[7];
Atque[1] interpóſuit[2] gémina[3] Ledæ[5] ſídera[4],
Auctoritátem[7] ſimilis[8] réferens[6] glóriæ[9].
Opus[2] adprobávit[1]: ſed[3] mercédis[7] tértiam[9]
Accepit[4] partem[6]. Quum[1] réliquum[3] póſceret[2],
Illi[5], inquit[4], reddent[6], quorum[7] ſunt[8] laudis[10]
duæ[9];
Verum[1], ut[2] ne[3] irátè[7] dimiſſum[6] te[5] ſéntiam[4],
Ad[10] cœnam[11] mihi[9] promítte[8], cognátos[14] volo[12].

The NOTES.

Pyctæ victori] a conqueror in the combat of the ceſtus, or wreſtling.

Certo pretio] at a certain price.

Laudem] ſc. *ejus* victoris.

Conduxit] ſubaud. *ſe*, hired himſelf, or agreed with.

Secretum] ſc. *locum*.

Exigua materia] the narrowneſs of the ſubject.

Frænaret impetum] checked the poetical fancy.

Interpoſuit] ſubaud. *ſuis carminibus*.

Gemina ſidera Ledæ] the twin ſtars, *Caſtor* and *Pollux* the ſons of *Leda* by *Jupiter*, who were much celebrated for their victories of this kind.

Referens auctoritatem] applying an inſtance.

Adprobavit opus] ſc. *Pyctæ*, *Simonides* ſatisfied the champion with his poem.

Tertiam] ſubaud. *tantum*, only.

Inquit] ſubaud. *Pyctes*, the champion or wreſtler.

Duæ] ſc. *partes*.

Reddent] ſubaud. reliquum.

Promitte mihi ad cœnam] ſubaud. *te* mi'hi, give me your word to ſup with me.

Cognatos] ſubaud. *meos*.

Hódie

Hódie[15] invitáre[13], quorum[18] es[19] in[16] número[17] mihi[20].
Fraudátus[2] quamvis[1], et[3] dolens[4] injúriâ[5],
Ne[7] male[9] dimíſſus[8] grátiam[11] corrúmperet[10],
Promíſit[6]. Rédiit[1] horâ[3] dictâ[2], recúbuit[4].
Splendébat[3] hílare[1] póculis[4] convívium[2]:
Magno[4] adparátu[5] læta[1] reſonábat[3] domus[2];
Repénte[2] duo[3] quum[1] júvines[4], ſparſi[5] púlvere[6],
Sudóre[9] multo[8] diffluéntes[7], córpore[10]
Humánam[12] ſupra[11] fórmam[13], cuídam[15] ſérvulo[16]
Mandant[14], ut[17] ad[20] ſe[21] próvocet[18] Simónidem[19],
Illíus[23] interéſſe[22] ne[24] fáciat[25] moram[26].
Homo[1] perturbátus[2] éxcitat[3] Simónidem[4].
Unum[3] promôrat[2] vix[1] pedem[4] triclínio[5];
Ruína[2] cámeræ[3] ſúbito[1] oppréſſit[4] céteros[5];
Nec[1] ulli[2] júvenes[3] ſunt[4] repérti[5] ad[6] jánuam[7].

The NOTES.

In quorum numero es mihi] amongſt whom I reckon you.
Corrumperet gratiam] ſhould ſeem to ſlight a civility.
Horâ dictâ] at the hour appointed.
Recubuit] laid down on a couch, as the manner of the ancients was, to eat.
Magno adparatu reſonabat] rang again with the mirth of the numerous gueſts.
Corpore] ſc. in *corpore*, in appearance.
Provocet] call forth.
Illius intereſſe] ſubaud. *dicentes*, ſaying, that it concerned him.
Homo] the ſervant.
Excitat] calls out.
Promôrat] ſc. *promoverat*, had ſet out.

Ut

Ut[1] eſt[3] vulgátus[6] ordo[2] narrátæ[4] rei[5],
Omnes[7] ſciérunt[8] núminum[10] præſéntiam[9]
Vati[13] dédiſſe[11] vitam[12], mercédis[15] loco[14].

FABULA XXV.

Multum[2] *auxiliátur*[1], *qui*[3] *cito*[4].

Epilogus Poetæ ad Eutychum.

Supérſunt[1] mihi[2] quæ[3] ſcribam[4], ſed[5] parco[6] ſciens[7];
Primúm[1] eſſe[4] ne[2] tibi[6] vídear[3] moléſtior[5],
Diſtríngit[11] quem[7] multárum[9] rerum[10] varíetas[8];
Dein[1] ſi[2] quis[3] éadem[7] forte[4] conári[6] velit[5],
Habére[10] ut[8] poſſit[9] áliquid[11] óperis[12] reſídui[13].
Quamvis[1] matériæ[4] tanta[2] abúndet[5] copia[3]
Labóri[9] fabri[7] ut[6] deſit[5], non[10] fabro[12] labor[11].
Brevitáti[6] noſtræ[5] præmium[4] ut[2] reddas[3], peto[1],

The NOTES.

Vulgatus eſt] was made public.
Ordo rei narratæ] the particulars of this ſtory.
Scierunt] underſtood, acknowledged.
Numinum] of the Gods, *Caſtor* and *Pollux*.
Vati] to *Simonides* the poet.
Mercedis] of that reward which the wreſtler had kept back.
FAB. XXV. *Multum auxiliátur, qui cito*] Prov. his help is moſt advantageous, that comes ſoon.
Superſunt] ſubaud: *multa*.
Parco ſciens] I forbear with deſign.
Diſtringit] *ſtraitens*, or conſtantly employs.
Reſidui] left.
Copia materiæ] ſtore of matter.
Faber] i. e. *artifex*.
Labor] i. e. *opus*, ſubaud. *deſit* fabro.

Quod[7] es[8] pollícitus[9] : éxhibe[1] vocis[3] fidem[2],
Nam[4] vita[5] morti[9] própior[8] est[6] quótidie[7].
Et[1] hoc[7] minus[8] pervéniet[4] ad[5] me[6] múneris[3],
Quo[8] plus[11] consúmet[10] témporis[12] dilátio[9] :
Si[1] cito[4] rem[3] pérages[2], usus[5] fiet[6] lóngior[7].
Fruar[1] diútius[2], si[3] celérius[5] coópero[4].
Languéntis[5] ævi[6] dum[1] sunt[2] áliquæ[3] relíquiæ[4],
Auxílio[9] locus[8] est[7] : olim[1] sénio[8] débilem[7]
Frustra[5] adjuváre[6] bónitas[3] nitétur[4] tua[2],
Quum[9] jam[10] desíerit[12] esse[13] benefícium[11] útile[14],
Et[15] mors[16] vicína[17] flagitábit[18] débitum[19].
Stultum[2] admovére[3] tibi[5] preces[4] exístimo[1],
Proclívis[9] ultro[10] quum[6] sit[5] misericórdia[7].
Sæpe[3] impetrávit[4] véniam[3] conféssus[2] reus[1] ;
Quanto[1] innocénti[5] jústius[2] debet[3] dari[4] ?
Tuæ[1] prius[4] sunt[3] partes[2], aliórum[6] dein[5] :
Simili[11]-que[7] gyro[12] vénient[10] aliórum[9] vices[8].
Decérne[1] quod[2] religio[3], quod[5] pátitur[4] fides[6],

The NOTES.

Exhibe vocis fidem] be as good as your word.
Vita] ſubaud. *mea*.
Olim] hereafter.
Debilem] ſc. *me Phædrum*.
Debitum] ſc. *beneficium*.
Exiſtimo] ſubaud. *ego*.
Stultum] ſubaud. *eſt*.
Impetravit veniam] hath obtain'd a pardon.
Reus confeſſus] ſubaud. *homo*. the criminal that confeſſes his fault, or pleads guilty.
Tuæ prius ſunt partes] you who art in power, ought to ſhew the way, and ſee that I have juſtice done me.
Dein aliorum] ſubaud. *partes ſequentur*. Then I don't fear, the ſame will be done by others.
Diſcerne quod religio, quod fides patitur] judge according to conſcience and honour.

Et

Et[7] gratulári[10] ne[9] fac[8] judício[12] tuo[11].
Excédit[2] ánimus[1], quem[4] propósuit[3], términum[5];
Sed[1] difficúltèr[4] continétur[3] ſpíritus[2],
Integritátis[8] qui[5] ſincerè[6] cónſcius[7],
A[10] noxiórum[12] prémitur[9] inſoléntiis[11].
Qui[2] ſint[3], requires[1], adparébunt[4] témpore[5].
Egò[1], quondam[9] legi[11] quam[8] puer[10] ſenténtiam[7]
Palam[16] *mutíre*[14] *plebéjo*[15] *piáculum*[12] *eſt*[13],
Dum[2] ſánitas[3] conſtábit[4], pulcre[5] meminero[6].

PHÆDRI FABULARUM

LIBER QUINTUS.

PRÓLOGUS ad PARTICULÓNEM.

QUUM[1] deſtinâſſem[2] óperis[3] habére[3] términum[4]

In

The NOTES.

Gratulari tuo judicio] to thank you for your ſentence.
Spiritus] ſc. *animus*.
Noxiorum] of miſchievous perſons.
Qui ſint] ſc. *iſti nati*.
Dum ſanitas conſtabit] ſc. *mentis* ſanitas, while I am in my wits, or ſenſes.
Palam mutire plebejo piaculum eſt] It is dangerous for a private man to complain openly of public wrongs.
LIB. V. *Quum deſtinâſſem*] *Phædrus* in the epilogue to his fourth book, had reſolved to write no more fables, that he might not quite exhauſt the ſubject, but leave matter enough to them that came after him: But having altered his mind, he begins this fifth book to account for it,

In[6] hoc[7], ut[8] áliis[12] eſſet[9] matériæ[11] ſatis[10],
Conſilium[15] tácito[16] corde[17] damnávi[13] meum[14].
Nam[1] ſi[2] quis[3] talis[7] étiam[5] eſt[4] tituli[8] ártifex[6],
Quo[7] pacto[2] divinábit[3], quidnam[4] omíſerim[5],
Ut[6] illud[9] ipſum[10] cúpiat[7] famæ[11] trádere[8]:
Sua[13] cuíque[20] quum[12] ſit[19] ánimi[15] cogitátio[14],
Colór[18]-que[16] próprius[17]? Ergo[1] non[2] lévitas[3] mihi[8],
Sed[4] certa[5] ratio[6], cauſſam[9] ſcribéndi[10] dedit[7].
Quare[1], *Particulo*[2] quóniam[3] cáperis[4] fábulis[5],
Quas[6] Æſopéas[8], non[9] Æſópi[10] nómino[7];
Quaſi[11] paucas[13] oſténderit[12], ego[1] plures[3] díſſero[2],
Uſus[4] vetúſto[5] génere[6], ſed[7] rebus[9] novis[8],
Quarum[2] libéllum[1] dum[3] vacívè[5] pérleges[4],

The NOTES.

it, by alledging, that there were ſome particular inſtructions, which he wanted to give to poſterity, and as it was the greateſt chance in the world, that another ſhould think in the ſame manner; it appeared the ſureſt way for himſelf, to commit them to writing.

Habere terminum] to put end to a work.

In hoc] for this reaſon.

Tacito corde] in my private thoughts.

Quo pacto] by what means.

Animi cogitatio] invention.

Color proprius] proper manner of decorating.

Certa ratio] good reaſon form'd upon reflection.

Caperis] thou art pleaſed.

Vetuſto genere] ſc. *ſcribendi*, the old way of writing uſed by *Æſop*.

Rebus novis] with new matter.

Quarum] ſc. *fabularum*. Some read *quartum* inſtead of *quarum*.

Vacivè] at leiſure.

Hunc

Hunc[5] obtrectáre[4] si[1] volet[3] malignitas[2],
Initári[4] dum[1] non[2] poſſit[3], obtrectet[6] licet[5],
Mihi[4] parta[3] laus[1] eſt[2], quod[5] tu[6], quod[7] ſimiles[8] tui[9],
Veſtras[14] in[13] chartas[15] verba[12] transfértis[10] mea[11],
Dignúm[18] que[16] longâ[19] judicátis[17] memóriâ[20].
Inliterátum[3] plauſum[4] nec[1] deſidero[2].
Æſópi[4] nomen[3] ſicubi[1] interpoſúero[2],
Cui[5] réddidi[6] jam-pridem[7], quidquid[8] débui[9],
Auctoritátis[13] eſſe[11] ſcito[10] grátiâ[12]:
Ut[1] quidam[2] artífices[3] noſtro[5] fáciunt[4] ſéculo[6],
Qui[7] prétium[10] operibus[11] majus[9] invéniunt[8], novo[16]
Si[12] mármori[16], adſcripſérunt[13] Praxitelen[14] ſuo[15],
Trito[19] Myrónem[18] argénto[20]. Fábulæ[2] exaúdiant[4]
A'deo[1] fugátæ[3]. Plus[6] vetúſtis[5] nam[1] favet[4]
Invídia[3] mordax[2], quam[7] bonis[9] præſéntibus[8].
Sed[1] jam[2] ad[4] fabéllam[5] talis[6] exémpli[7] feror[3].

The NOTES.

Malignitas] for *maligni*.
Inliteratum plauſum] the commendation of the unlearned.
Sicubi interpoſuero] if at any time I make uſe of.
Quidquid] ſc. *fabularum*.
Eſſe] ſubaud. *id* eſſe.
Operibus pretium] a value ſet upon their pieces.
Praxitelem] *Praxitelei* was a celebrated ſtatuary.
Suo marmori] To a ſtatue made by themſelves.
Myronem] *Myro* another celebrated artificer, who made a heifer ſo much to the life, that it deceived not only the herd, but the herdſmen.
Trito argento] to a poliſhed ſilver ſtatue.
Vetuſtis] ſc. *operibus*, *quantumvis malis*, ancient works, tho' bad.
Præſentibus bonis] ſubaud. *utcunque* bonis.

FABULA I.

Nihil[1] *ad*[3] *honórem*[4] *famâ*[5] *ingénii*[6] *áptius*[2].

Demetrius et Minander.

DEmétrius[1], Phaléreus[5] qui[2] dictus[4] eſt[3],
Athénas[7] occupávit[6] impériò[9] ímprobo[8].
Ut[1] mos[3] eſt[2] vulgi[4], paſſim[6] et[7] certátim[8] ruunt[5]:
Feliciter[10] ſubclámant[9]. Ipſi[1] príncipes[2]
Illam[4] oſculántur[3], quâ[6] ſunt[7] oppréſſi[8], manum[5],
Tácitè[9] geméntes[10] triſtem[11] fortúnæ[13] vicem[12].
Quin[1] étiam[2] réſides[3] et[4] ſequéntes[5] ótium[6],
Ne[9] defuiſſe[10] nóceat[11], repunt[7] últimi[8]:
In[1] quîs[2] Minánder[3], nóbilis[4] comóediis[5],
(Quas[6], ipſum[9] ignórans[8], légerat[10] Demétrius[7],
Et[11] admirátus[13] fúerat[12] ingénium[14] viri[15]:)
Unguénto[17] delibútus[16], veſtítu[19] ádfluens[18],
Veniébat[20] greſſu[24] delicato[21] et[22] lánguido[23].

The NOTES.

Nihil ad honorem famâ ingénii áptius] Prov. Ingenuity gets great Reputation.

Improbo imperio] by uſurpation.

Paſſim et certatim ruunt] crowd in a mobbiſh manner.

Feliciter ſubclamant] they give him joy.

Ipſi principes] the leading men.

Vicem] change.

Reſides] men of retirement, philoſophers and ſtud ous perſons.

Defuiſſe] to be abſent, or not to come: here the infinitive mood is inſtead of a *nominative caſe* to the verb *noceat*.

Repunt ultimi] come creeping laſt of all.

In quîs or *quibus*] for *inter quos*.

Delicato et languido gradu] with a nice and ſlow pace.

Hunc

Hunc[4] ubi[1] tyránnus[2] vidit[3] extrémo[5] ágmine[6]:
Quinám[1] cinaédus[3] ille[2] in[6] conſpéctu[8] meo[7]
Audet[4] venire[5]? Reſpondérunt[2] próximi[1]:
Hic[3] eſt[4] Menánder[5] ſcriptor[6]. Mutátus[2] ſtatim[1]

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FABULA II.

Ventoſa lingua, Pedes fugaces.

VIATORES et LATRO.

ET[1] vindicávit[2] ſeſe[3] forti[4] déxterâ[5].
Latróne[1] occíſo[2], timidus[3] adcúrrit[5] comes[4],
Stringít

The NOTES.

Extremo agmine] in the rear of all the crowd.

FAB. II. *Ventoſa lingua: Pedes fugaces*] Prov. a coward's weapons are his tongue and his heels.

Et vindicavit] This abrupt beginning ſhews, that the former part of this fable, as penn'd by *Phædrus* is wanting, which loſs ſeveral have ſupplied by the following five verſes.

Duo expediti páriter carpébant viam;
Alter imbéllis, at alter promptus manu.
Occúrrit illis Latro, et inténtans necem,
Popóſcit aurum. Audax irruens confeſtim
Repellit vim vi, ferro incáutum occupat.

But I would prefer the conjecture of the accurate *Burman*, who would ſupply the deficiency as follows:

Iter per ſilvas forte cum fecérunt duo,
Quid ſi latrónes, inquit unus, ádvolent,
Et nos infeſto imbelles ferro invaderent?
Ne tímeas inquit alter, hac ego manu
Latrónes quóties qua feróces repuli
Iter ſecúrum ſolus præſtárem tibi,
Et tu virtútis eſſes ſpectátor meæ.

Dum

Stringit[7] -que[6] gladium[8], dein[9], rejectâ[10] pénulâ[11],
Cedo[12], inquit[13], illum[14], jam[15] curábo[16] sentiat[17],
Quos[18] adcentárit[19]. Tunc[1] qui[2] depugnáverat[3]:
Vellem[4] istis[5] verbis[6] saltem[7] adjuvísses[8] modo[9],
Constántior[11] fuíssem[10] verâ[12] existimans[13]:
Nunc[1] conde[2] ferrum[3], et[4] linguam[7] páriter[5] fútilem[6],
Ut[8] possis[9] álios[11] ignorántes[12] fállere[10].
Ego[1], qui[2] sum[3] expértus[4], quantis[5] fúgias[7] víribus[6],
Scio[8], quod[9] virtúti[14] non[10] sit[11] credéndum[12] tuæ[13].

The NOTES.

Dum pergunt, súbitus ex insídiis exsíliit
Mucróne brácto látro. Qui jactáverat
Verbis virtútem, sócium déserens fugit
Et pugnæ eventum spectans, réstitit procul.
Alter ruéntis in se sústinet impetum,
Et vindicávit sése forti dextrâ.

Stringit gladium] draws his ſword.

Rejectâ pénulâ] throwing off his *capote* or coarſe cloak, worn by travellers to keep out rain and cold.

Cedo illum] ſubaud. *mihi*, give him to me.

Sentiat] ſubaud. *ut*.

Tunc qui] ſubaud. *ille* qui depugnaverit *ait*. Then he who had beat off the robber ſaid.

Verbis] ſubaud. *ſi non re*, if not indeed.

Constantior] bolder.

Existimans] ſubaud. *illa verba esse*.

Conde ferrum] ſheath your ſword.

Paritèr] ſubaud. *conde* or *compesce* linguam futilem, hold your impertinent tongue.

Ignorantes] ſubaud. te et timiditatem tuam, who are ignorant of you and your cowardice.

Illi

Illi[5] adſignári[4] debet[3] haéc[1] narrátio[2],
Qui[6] re[10] ſecúndâ[9] fortis[8] eſt[7], dúbiâ[12] fugax[11].

FABULA III.

Sponte[6] peccánti[5] nullus[1] eſt[3] véniæ[4] locus[2].

CALVUS et MUSCA.

CALVI[3] momórdit[2] muſca[1] nudátum[5] caput[4],
Quam[6] opprímere[8] captans[7], álapam[12] ſibi[11]
duxit[9] gravem[10];
Tunc[1] illa[2] irrídens[3]: punctum[6] volúcris[8] párvulæ[7]
Voluíſti[4] morte[9] ulcíſci[5]: quid[1] fácies[2] tibi[3],
Injúriæ[7] qui[4] addíderis[5] contuméliam[6]?
Reſpóndit[1]; Me[7]-cum[6] fácile[3] rédeo[2] in[4] grátiam[5],
Quia[8] non[10] fuíſſe[11] mentem[12] lædéndi[13] ſcio[9].

The NOTES.

Re ſecundâ] in ſafety.
Dubiâ] ſubaud. *re*, in danger.
Fugax] ſubaud. *eſt*, cowardly ſpeaks aſide.
FAB. III. *Sponte peccanti nullus eſt veniæ locus.*] Prov. there's no pardon for the willful offender.
Captans] ſc. *ille calvus*, he offering or aiming.
Duxit gravem alapam ſibi] gave himſelf a ſharp blow.
Illa] ſc. *muſca* irridens *ait*.
Punctum] accuſ. 4tæ declinat. for *punctionem*.
Volucris] fly.
Contumeliam] a box on the ear, which is an affront.
Injuriæ] ſc. *a me acceptæ*, to the injury you received from me.
Reſpondit] ſc. *calvus*.
Redeo in gratiam] I am reconciled.

Sed

Sed[1] te[4], contémti[10] géneris[11] ánimal[9] improbum[8],
Quæ[12] delectáris[13] bíbere[14] humánum[15] sánguinem[16],
Optem[2] necáre[3] vel[9] májore[6] incómmodo[7].
Hoc[1] arguméntum[2] véniam[4] mage[6] dari[5] docét[3],
Qui[7] casu[9] peccat[8], quam[10] qui[11] consílio[14] est[12] nocens[13],
Illum[8] esse[3] quávis[5] pœnâ[6] dignum[4] júdico[7].

FABULA IV.

Feliciter[2] sapit[1], qui[3] alíeno[5] perículo[6] sapit[4].

Homo et Asinus.

QUidam[2] immolâsset[3] verrem[4] quum[1] sancto[5] Hérculi[6],
Cui[7] pro[10] salúte[12] votum[9] debébat[8] suâ[11],
Asello[17] jussit[13] relíquias[14] poni[16] hórdei[15].
Quas[1] adspernátus[3] ille[2], sic[6] locútus[5] est[4]:

The NOTES.

Non fuisse mentis] sc. *mihi*, that I had no intention.
Lædendi] subaud. *meipsum*.
Improbum] saucy.
Vel majore incommodo] even with more harm to myself, *or*, tho' I had felt it more.
Dari] subaud. *illi*.
Nocens concilio] wicked designedly, or by contrivance.
FAB. IV. *Feliciter sapit, qui alieno periculo sapit*] Prov. the best wisdom is got at other folk's charge or loss.
Quidam] sc. *homo*.
Sancto Herculi] to the god *Hercules*.
Pro salute sua] For the preservation of his life.
Reliquias hordei] the remains of the barley, with which the pig had been fatted.
Poni] for *apponi*.
Ille] sc. *asinus*.

Tuum

Tuum[2] libénter[4] prorſus[5] adpéterem[3] cibum[1],
Niſi[6], quí[9] nutrítus[11] illo[13] eſt[10], jugulátus[8] foret[7].
Hujus[3] reſpéctu[2] fábulæ[4] detérritus[1],
Periculóſum[7] ſemper[5] vitávi[6] lucrum[8].
Sed[1] dicis[2], quí[4] rapuére[3] divítias[6], habent[5].
Numerémus[2], ágedum[1], quí[3] deprénſi[4] períerint[5];
Majórem[2] turbam[3] punitórum[4] repéries[1].
Paucis[4] temérítas[3] eſt[2] bono[1], multis[6] malo[5].

FABULA V.

Præjudicata opinio judicium óbruit.

SCURRA et RUSTICUS.

PRAVO[4] favóre[5] labi[2] mortáles[3] ſólent[1],
Et[6], pro[14] judício[15] dum[12] ſtant[13] erróris[17] ſui[16],

The NOTES.

Libenter prorſus] very willingly.

Adpeterem] ſc. *ego*, I would fall aboard of, or eat.

Jugulatus foret] ſc. *ille verris*.

Illo] ſc. *hordeo*.

Deterritus] ſc. *ego*, ſubaud. *Phædrus poeta*.

Reſpectu] by applying.

Habent] ſc. illi habent divitias raptas, they enjoy their riches unjuſtly got.

Rapuere] have unjuſtly obtained.

Deprenſi] ſc. *inter rapiendum*, have been ſeized in their unjuſt attempts.

Temeritas] venturing to get riches unjuſtly,

Eſt bono] proves advantageous.

Eſt malo] proves deſtructive.

FAB. IV. *Prejudicata opinio judicium obruit*] Prov. a prejudiced opinion ſpoils the judgment.

Labi pravo favore] to blunder, or paſs a falſe judgment through corrupt partiality.

Stant pro judicio ſui erroris] perſiſt in defence of a miſtake in their own judgment.

Ad

Ad[8] pœniténdum[9] rebus[11] maniféſtis[10] agi[7].
Factúrus[3] ludos[3] quidam[1] dives[2] nóbiles[4],
Propóſito[8] cunctos[7] invitávit[6] praémio[9],
Quam[14] quiſque[13] poſſet[15], ut[10] novitátem[13] oſténderet[12].
Venêre[2] artífices[1] laudis[5] ad[3] certámina[4].
Quos[2] inter[1] ſcurra[3], notus[4] urbáno[5] ſale[6],
Habére[9] dixit[7] ſe[8] genus[10] ſpectáculi[11],
Quod[12] in[16] theátro[17] numquam[14] prolátum[15] foret[13].
Diſpérſus[2] rumor[1] civitátem[4] cóncitat[3]:
Paullo[3] ante[1] vácua[1] turbam[6] deficiunt[5] loca[2];
In[5] ſcena[6] vero[1] poſtquam[2] ſolus[4] cónſtitit[3],
Sine[7] adparátu[8], nullis[9] adjutóribus[10],
Siléntium[14] ipſa[11] fecit[13] exſpectátio[12].
Ille[1] in[5] ſinum[6] repénte[2] demíſit[3] caput[4],
Et[7] ſic[13] porcélli[11] vocem[10] eſt[3] imitátus[9] ſuâ[12],

The NOTES.

Agi ad pœnitendum] are forced to recant.
Rebus manifeſtis] by undeniable evidence.
Facturus ludos nobiles] intending to entertain the public with ſome extraordinary ſports, ſubaud. *ſcenicos ludos*, mimic plays.
Ad certamina laudis] to a trial of ſkill for praiſe.
Scurra] a buffoon, or mimic.
Notus urbano ſale] noted for his ready wit, or witty drollery.
Concitat civitatem] brings together all the people of the city.
Deficiunt turbam] ſubaud. *ſpectatorum*, could not contain the crowd of ſpectators.
Sine adparatu] without any diſguiſe of cloaths.
Nullis adjutoribus] without prompters, as are uſual on ſtages.
Fecit] produced.
Vocem porcelli] the ſqueeking of a pig.
Suâ] ſc. *voce*.
Sic] ſo naturally.

Verum

Verum[14] ut[15] ſubéſſe[17] pállio[18] conténderent[16],
Et[19] éxcuti[21] jubérent[20]. Quo[1] facto[2], ſimul[3]
Nihil[4] eſt[5] repértum[6], multis[8] ónerant[7] láudibus[9],
Hominém[12]-que[10] plauſu[14] proſequúntur[11] máximo[13].
Hoc[3] vidit[2] fieri[4] Rúſticus[1], non[7] mehércule[6]
Me[9] vincet[8], inquit[5]: et[10] ſtatim[11] profeſſus[13] eſt[12],
Idem[17] factúrum[16] mélius[18] ſe[14] proſtridiè[15].
Fit[3] turba[2] major[1]. Jam[1] favor[2] mentes[4] tenet[3],
Et[5] deriſúri[7], non[8] ſpectáturi[9], ſedent[6].
Utérque[1] prodit[2]. Scurra[3] degrúnnit[4] prior[5],
Movét[7]-que[6] plauſus[8], et[9] clamóres[11] ſúſcitat[10].
Tunc[1] ſimulans[3] ſeſe[4] veſtiméntis[7] Rúſticus[2]
Porcéllum[6] obtégere[5], (quod[8] faciébat[10] ſcilicet[9],
Sed[11], in[16] prióre[17] quia[13] nil[15] compérerant[14],
latens[12])
Pervéllit[19] aurem[18] vero[20], quem[21] celáverat[22],
Et[23] cum[24] dolóre[5] vocem[27] natúræ[25] éxprimit[26].

The NOTES.

Verum] ſc. *porcellum.*

Contenderent] ſc. *ſpectatores*, the ſpectators firmly believed, or were poſitive.

Excuti] ſc. *Pallium*, his cloak to be taken off.

Simul] for *ſimulac.*

Onerant] ſc. *eum* laudibus, they praiſe him much.

Proſequuntur plauſu] they clap.

Vidit] ſubaud. *qui vidit.*

Favor] prejudice, or partiality in favour of the buffoon.

Tenet] ſc. *totas mentes ſpectatorum*, poſſeſſed all the opinion of the ſpectators.

Deriſuri] ſc. *ruſticum.*

Quod faciebat ſcilicet] which in fact he did: *ſcilicet* being here an adverb of affirming.

Latens] perfectly concealed, ſubaud. *clam.*

Priore] ſc. *ſcurra*, under the cloak of the former buffoon.

Vero] ſubaud. *Porcello.*

Exprimit vocem naturæ] forced the natural ſqueek.

Adclámat[2] pópulus[1], Scurram[3] multo[6] símílius[5],
Imitátum[4], et[7] cogit[8] Rústicum[9] trudi[10] foras[11].
At[1] ille[2] profert[3] ipsum[4] porcéllum[5] è[6] sinu[7]
Turpém[10]-que[8] apérto[12] pignore[13] errórem[11] probans[9];
En[1], hic[2] declárat[3], quales[4] fitis[6] júdices[5].

POETA.

Adhuc[1] supérsunt[3] multa[2], quæ[4] possim[5] loqui[6],
Et[7] copiósa[8] abúndat[12] rerum[10] varietas[9];
Sed[1] temperátæ[2] suaves[5] sunt[4] argútiæ[3]:
Immódicæ[6] offéndunt[7]. Quare[1], vir[3] sanctíssime[2],
Particulo[4], chartis[8] nomen[5] victúrum[6] meis[7],
Latinis[12] dum[9] manébit[11] prétium[10] líteris[13],
Si[17] non[18] ingénium[19], certe[16] brevitátem[15] ádproba[14],
Quæ[1] commendári[3] tanto[4] debet[2] júsliùs[5],
Quanto[6] Poëtæ[7] sunt[8] molésti[10] validiùs[9].

The NOTES.

Imitatum] sc. *vocem porcelli.*
Errorem] sc. *populi deridentis.*
Aperto pignore] with a plain proof.
En] subaud. *inquit*, en.
Hic] sc. *Porcellus.*
Loqui] for *scribere.*
Rerum] of matter.
Temperatæ argutiæ] moderate wit.
Immodicæ] immoderate, taking too great liberties.
Sanctíssime] most worthy.
Latinis literis] to the Latin Classics.
Certe] for *saltem*, at least.
Molesti validius] impertinently troublesome; to wit, in reciting their works to their friends, that by their observations and corrections, they might be enabled to polish and amend them.

FABU-

FABULA VI.

Non[2] *ómnia*[1] *ómnibus*[4] *cóngruunt*[3].

Duo calvi.

INvénit[3] Calvus[1] forte[2] in[5] trívio[6] péctinem[4];
Accéſſit[5] alter[1], æque[2] deféctus[3] pilis[4]:
Eia[2]! inquit[1], in[3] commúne[4], Quodcúmque[5] eſt[6] lucri[7].
Oſténdit[2] ille[1] prædam[3], et[4] adjécit[6] ſimul[5]:
Súperûm[2] volúntas[1] favit[3]; ſed[4], fato[6] ínvido[5],
Carbónem[8], ut[9] áiunt[10], pro[11] theſáuro[12] invénimus[7].
Quem[4] ſpes[3] delúſit[6], huîc[3] queréla[1] cónvenit[2].

The NOTES.

Non omnia omnibus congruunt] Prov. all things do not ſuit all perſons.
Calvus] ſubaud. *homo*.
Inquit] ſc. *qui* inquit *confer* in commune, who cried out, give me half.
Quodcumque eſt lucri] be the booty what it will.
Ille] he who took it up.
Prædam] ſc. pectinem, the booty.
Adjecit] ſubaud. *hæc verba*, theſe words.
Favit] ſc. *nobis*.
Fato invido] adverſe fortune.
Invenimus carbonem] we have found a coal.
Querela] ſc. hæc.
Huic] ſc. *homini*.

FABULA VII.

Stulta[1] *ſapientia*[2] *videtur*[3] *ab*[4] *omnibus*[5].

PRINCEPS TIBICEN.

UBI[1] vanus[2] ánimus[3], aurâ[6] captus[4] frívolâ[5],
Adrípuit[7] inſoléntem[8] ſibi[10] fidúciam[9],
Fácile[4] ad[5] deriſum[6] ſtulta[1] lévitas[2] dúcitur[3].
Princeps[2] Tíbicen[1] nótior[5] paullo[4] fuit[3],
O'peram[8] Bathyllo[9] ſólitus[6] in[10] ſcena[11] dare[7].
Is[1] forte[2], ludis[6] (non[7] ſatis[9] mémini[8] quibus[10])
Dum[3] pegma[4] rápitur[5], cóncidit[11] caſu[13] gravi[14]
Nec[12] opínans[13], et[16] ſiníſtram[18] fregit[17] tíbiam[19],
Duas[23] quum[20] dextras[24] maluiſſet[21] péndere[22].

Inter

The NOTES.

Stulta ſapientia videtur ab omnibus] Prov. a fooliſh conceitedneſs is perceptible to every body.

Aurâ captus] puffed up with applauſe.

Adripuit inſolentem fiduciam ſibi] grows inſolent and conceited.

Tibicen] the piper whoſe name was *Princeps* or *Prince*.

Paullo notior] pretty well known: or better known than others. Subaud. *aliis*.

Bathyllo] *Bathylus* the mimic or comedian.

Dare operam Bathyllo] played on his pipes for *Bathyllus* to dance.

Duas quum dextras maluiſſet perdere] tho' he had rather broken both his pipes. *Note*, this in the *Latin* is a play upon words, which cannot be properly expreſſed in a tranſlation; and ariſes from this, that *tibia*, in *Latin*, ſignifies not only a *leg*, but a *pipe* or flute. *Princeps* by his fall broke his left leg, *ſiniſtram tibiam*: beſides, the pipes or flutes uſed upon the *Roman* ſtage, were divided into right and left handed; therefore when the

poet

Inter[2] manus[3] ſublátus[1], et[4] multum[6] gemens[5]
Domum[8] refértur[7]. Aliquot[1] menſes[2] tránſeunt[3]
Ad[4] ſanitátem[8] dum[4] venit[6] curátio[5].
Ut[1] ſpectatórum[4] mos[3] eſt[2], et[5] lépidum[6] genus[7]
Deſiderári[9] cœpit[8], cujus[11] flátibus[10]
Solébat[14] excitári[15] ſaltántis[13] vigor[12].
Erat[3] factúrus[4] ludos[5] quidam[1] nóbilis[2]
Et[6] incipiébat[8] Princeps[7] ingrédier[9]. Eum[2]
Addúcit[1] prétio[3], précibus[4], ut[5] tantúmmodo[6]
Ipſo[9] ludórum[11] oſténderet[7] ſeſe[8] die[10].
Qui[1] ſimul[2] advénit[3], rumor[4] de[5] tibícine[6]
Fremit[7] in[8] theátro[9]: quídam[1] adfirmant[2] mór-
tuum[3],
Quidam[1] in[3] conſpéctum[4] proditúrum[2] fine[5] morâ[6]:
Aulæo[1] miſſo[2], devolútis[4] tonítrubus[3],
Dîs[5] ſunt[6] locúti[7] more[9] tranſlatítio[8].
Chorus[2] redúcto[6] tunc[1], et[3] notum[4] cánticum[5]

The NOTES.

poet ſays, *fregit ſiniſtram tibiam,* he means *Prince*'s left leg; but when he ſays, *maluiſſet perdere duas dextras* ſc. *tibias,* we are to underſtand him, to ſpeak of two right handed flutes uſed upon the ſtage: it being of leſs conſequence to looſe two of theſe, than to break one leg.

Inter manus] ſc. *populi.*
Et lepidum genus] ſc. et *ut ſunt* lepidum genus *hominum.*
Cœpit deſiderari] i. e. *princeps tibicen* cœpit.
Saltantis] ſubaud. *Bathylli.*
Ingredier] for *ingredi* to go abroad.
Simul] for *ſimulac.*
Mortuum] ſc. *illum tibicinem eſſe.*
Aulæo miſſo] the curtain being drawn.
Dii] ſc. mimic repreſenting Gods.
Tranſlatitio more] in the uſual manner.
Chorus] they that ſang and danced with the piper.
Reducto] ſc. *principi tibicin.*

Impósuit[4], cujus[7] hæc[8] fuit[9] sententia[10];
Lætáre[12] *incólumis*[13], *Roma*[14], *falcus*[15] *Príncipe*[16].
In[3] plausus[4] consurrectum[5] est[1], jactant[5] básia[6].
Tibicen[1] gratulári[4] fautóres[3] putat[2];
Equéster[1] ordo[2] stultum[4] errórem[3] intélligit[3]:
Magnó[7] que[6] risu[8] cánticum[10] répeti[11] jubet[9].
Iterátur[2] illud[1]. Homo[2] meus[3] se[4] in[6] pálpito[7]
Totum[5] prostérnit[7]: plaudit[10] inlúdens[9] eques[8];
Rogáre[1] pópulus[1] hunc[3] corónam[5] exístimat[2].
Ut[3] vero[1] cúneis[4] nótuit[4] res[2] ómnibus[5],
Princeps[1] ligáto[3] crúre[2] niveâ[4] fascià[5],
Niveis[7] que[6] túnicis[8], níveis[10] étiam[9] cálceis[11],
Supérbiens[12] honóre[13] divínæ[14] domus[15],
Ab[20] univérsis[21] cápite[19] est[16] protrúsus[17] foras[18].

The NOTES.

Principe] sc. imperatore Cæsare.
Consurrectum est in plausus] they clap him.
Jactant basia] kiss their hands in token of respect.
Equester ordo] the gentry.
Errorem] sc. *Tibicinis*.
Homo meus] sc. *Princeps*, my gentleman piper, or my spark, the silly fellow.
Prosternit se totum] throws himself along.
Eques] *Equester ordo*, as above.
Coronam] a reward for his performance.
Cuneis] sc. *populo in cuneis sedentibus*, to the people sitting on the benches.
Divinæ] sc. *Cæsareæ domus* of the Imperial family.
Protrusus foras capite] is thrust headlong out of doors.

FABU-

FABULA VIII.

Fugit[2] *irreparábile*[3] *tempus*[1].

Occasio Depicta.

CURSU[6] volúcri[5], pendens[2] in[3] novácula[4],
Calvus[1], comósâ[7] fronte[8], nudo[9] córpore[10]
Quem[11] si[12] occupâris[13], téneas[14]: elápsum[7] semel[6]
Non[3] ipse[1] possit[4] Júpiter[2] reprehéndere[5];
Occasiónem[9] rerum[10] significat[8] brevem[11].
Effectus[10] impediret[9] ne[6] segnis[7] mora[8],
Finxére[2] antiqui[1] talem[3] effigiem[4] témporis[5].

The NOTES.

Fugit irreparabile tempus] Prov. time paſt is not to be recalled.
Occaſio depicta] the emblem of opportunity.
Calvus] ſc. *homo*.
Volucri curſu] with winged ſpeed.
Pendens in novacula] hanging ſlightly on the edge of a razor.
Comoſa fronte] a hairy fore-head.
Occupâris] for *occupaveris*, ſhalt lay hold on by the fore-lock.
Semel elapſum] being once ſlipped away.
Ipſe] ſc. *omnipotens*.
Reprehendere] call back.
Occaſionem rerum] the proper ſeaſon of actions.
Brevem] ſubaud. *eſſe*.
Effectus] ſucceſs.
Temporis] of opportunity.

FABU-

FABULA IX.

Ne ſus minervam.

TAURUS et VI'TULUS.

ANgúſto[1] in[4] áditu[6] taurus[2] luctans[2] córnibus[3],
Quum[1] vix[3] intráre[4] poſſet[2] ad[5] præ. ſépia[6],
Monſtrábat[2] vítulus[1], quo[3] ſe[6] pacto[4] plécteret[5].
Tace[2], inquit[1], *ante*[5] *hoc*[4] *novi*[3], *quam*[6] *tu*[7] *natus*[9] *es*[8].
Qui[1] doctiórem[3] eméndat[2], ſibi[6] dici[5] putet[4].

FABULA X.

Omnia[3] *fert*[2] *Ætas*[1].

VENA'TOR et CANIS.

ADvérſus[8] omnes[9] fortis[3] velóces[10] feras[11]
Canis[2] quum[1] dómino[7] ſemper[6] feciſſet[4] ſatis[5],

The NOTES.

FAB. IX. *Ne ſus minervam*] Prov. chickens muſt not feed capons.

Quo pacto] by what means.

Plecteret] he might twine.

Inquit] ſubaud. *taurus*.

Natus es] waſt calved.

Emendat] pretends to correct.

Doctiorem] ſc. *hominem*.

Putet] ſc. *hanc ſententiam*, dici ſibi, let him apply this ſentence to himſelf.

FAB. X. *Omnia fert ætas*] Prov. time brings all things to paſs.

Feciſſet ſatis] for *ſatis feciſſet*, had given content.

Lánguere

Languére[13] cœpit[12] annis[14] ingravántibus[15],
Aliqnándo[17] objéctus[16] híſpidi[19] pugnæ[18] ſuis[20]
Adripuit[21] aurem[22]: Sed[23] cariófis[26] déntibus[27]
Prædam[25] dimíſit[24]. Híc[3] tum[1] venator[2] dolens[4]
Canem[6] objurgábat[5]. Cui[1] latrans[4] contra[2] ſenex[3]
Non[6] te[8] deſtituit[7] ánimus[9], ſed[9] vires[11] meæ[10]
Quod[2] fúimus[3] laudas[1], jam[6] damnas[4] quod[5] non[7] ſumus[8].

Hoc[6] cur[4], Philéte[1], ſcripſerim[5], púlcre[3] vides[2].

The NOTES.

Ingravantibus annis] with old age, or a heavy load of years.

Prædam dimiſit] let ſlip, or let go the prey.

Dolens] ſorry for the loſs of his game.

Senex] ſc. *Canis vetulus* latrans *reſpondit*, the old dog barking anſwered.

Non te deſtituit animus] I have as good inclination as ever to ſerve you, or my courage has not fail'd you.

Vires meæ] ſubaud. *deſtituerunt*, have left.

Quod fuimus] what I was when young.

Jam] now in my old age.

Pulcre vides] you eaſily ſee my meaning in this fable, That if I am juſtly charged with a declining genius in my latter writings, it is no more than what is common to one of my years.

APPENDIX FABULARUM

A

MARQUARDO GUDIO

Ex manuſcripto veteri deſcriptarum.

FABULA I.

MILVUS ÆGROTANS.

MULTOS[4] quùm[1] menſes[5] ægrotâſſet[3] Milvius[2],
Nec[1] jam[2] vidéret[3] eſſe[4] vitæ[7] ſpem[5] ſuæ[6],
Matrem[2] rogábat[1], ſancta[4] circumíret[3] loca[5],
Et[6] pro[10] ſalúte[12] vota[9] fáceret[7] máxima[8].
Fáciam[3], inquit[2], fili[2]; ſed[4] opem[10] ne[7] non[8] ímpetrem[9]
Veheménter[6] véreor[9]. Tu[3], qui[4] delúbra[13] ómnia[12]

The NOTES.

Multos menſes] acc. ſubaud. *per*.
Circumiret] ſubaud. *ut*.
Sancta loca] the temples, altars, *&c.*
Vota faceret maxima] ſubaud. *ut* faceret. That ſhe would make great vows or promiſes to the Gods to be performed, in caſe her ſon ſhould recover.
Inquit] ſc. mater.
Vehementer] very much.

Vaſtándo,

Vaſtándo[11], cuncta[9] polluíſti[8] altária[10],
Sacrificiis[7] nullis[6] parcens[5], nunc[14] quid[1] vis[2] rogem[15]?

FABULA II.

LEPORES vitæ PERTÆSI.

QUI[1] ſuſtinére[4] non[2] poteſt[3] ſuum[5] malum[6],
Alios[8] inſpíciat[7], et[9] diſcat[10] toleántiam[11].
Aliquándo[2] in[6] ſilvis[7] ſtrépitu[5] magno[4] conciti[3]
Lépores[1] clamant[8], ſe[9] propter[13] aſſíduos[14] metus[15]
Finíre[11] velle[10] vitam[12]. Sic[1] quendam[4] ad[3] lacum[5]
Venerunt[2], míſeri[7] quo[6] ſe[9] præcípites[10] darent[8].
Advéntu[2] quorum[3] poſtquam[1] ranæ[4] térritæ[5]
Víndes[10] in[9] algas[11] míſerè[6] fugiéntes[7] ruunt[8],

The NOTES.

Opem ne non impetrem] *i. e.* me non impetraturum quod peto, that I ſhan't obtain my petition or requeſt.

Quid vis rogem?] ſubaud. *ut* rogem, what would you, that I ſhould aſk of the Gods?

FAB. II. *Suſtinere*] bear.

Alios inſpiciat] ſc. inſpiciat aliorum hominum mala, let him look at the misfortunes of other men.

Tolerantiam] patience.

Aliquando] on a certain time.

Conciti] ſtartled, affrighted.

Aſſiduos] continual, occaſioned by the huntſmen.

Se velle finire vitam] that they were reſolved to put an end to their lives.

Præcipites ſe darent] they might throw themſelves headlong.

Algas] for *ulvas*, weeds. *Alga* is a ſea weed properly: *ulva* is a *pond-weed*.

Heu!

Heu[14]! inquit[13] unus[12], ſunt[15] et[16] álii[17], quos[18] timor[19]
Vexat[21] Malórum[20]. Ferte[1] vitam[2] ut[3] cæteri[4].

FABULA III.

VULPES et JU'PITER.

NAtúram[5] turpem[4] nulla[1] fortúna[2] óbtegit[3].
Humánam[6] in[5] ſpéciem[7] quùm[1] vertiſſet[3] Júpiter[8]
Vulpem[4], regáli[11] pellex[2] ut[8] ſedit[10] throno[12],
Scarabaéum[14] vidit[13] prorepéntem[15] éx[16] ángulo[17],
Notám[23] que[18] ad[22] prædam[24] céleri[20] proſiluit[19] gradu[21].
Súperi[1] riſére[2], magnus[3] erúbuit[3] pater[4],
Repudiátam[10] turpém[6] que[5] péllicem[9] éxpulit[7];

The NOTES.

Unus] ſc. *leporum*.
Vexat] terrifies.
Ferte vitam] i. e. ſuſtinete veſtrum malum, as in the firſt verſe: Bear your own misfortune or trouble.
Ut cæteri] ſc. homines ferunt ſua mala, as others bear their troubles.
FAB. III. *Fortuna*] wealth or titles, dignity or honours.
Obtegit] for *obtegere poteſt*.
Turpem naturam] a mean ſpirit.
In humanam ſpeciem] i. e. *in formam hominis*, to a human ſhape.
Pellex] the wolf in a human ſhape, and made one of *Jupiter*'s queens.
Proſiluit] leapt from her royal throne.
Ad prædam notam] to the prey or game ſhe had been accuſtomed to.
Superi] ſc. *Dii*, the Gods who attended on *Jupiter*.
Turpem] mean ſpirited.

His

His[2] proſequútus[1]; Vive[3] quo[5] digna[7] es[6] modo[4],
Quæ[8] noſtris[13] uti[12] méritis[14] dignè[11] non[9] potes[10].

FABULA IV.

Leo et Mus.

NE[4] quis[5] minóres[7] lædat[6], fábula[2] hæc[1] monet[3].

Leóne[1] in[3] ſilvâ[4] dormiénte[2], rúſtici[5]
Luxuriábant[7] Mures[6]: Unus[1] ex[2] iis[3]
Super[7] cubántem[8] caſu[5] quodam[4] tránſiit[6].
Expergefáctus[2] míſerum[4] Leo[1] céleri[3] impetu[6]
Adrípuit[5]. Ille[1] véniam[3] ſibi[5] dari[4] rogat[2];
Crimen[7] fatétur[6], peccátum[8] imprudéntiæ[9].
Hoc[4] Rex[1] ulciſci[6] glorióſum[5] non[2] putans[3],
Ignóvit[7] et[8] dimíſit[9]. Poſt[1] paucos[2] dies[3]
Leo[4], dum[5] vagátur[6] noctu[7], in[9] fóveam[10] décidit[8].
Captum[4] ut[3] ſe[2] agnóvit[1] laqueis[5], voce[9] máximâ[8]
Rugíre[7] cœpit[6]; cujus[4] immánem[2] ad[1] ſonum[3]

The NOTES.

His proſequutus] ſubaud. *eam*, he followed her with theſe words.

Modo] in the ſtation.

Meritis] favours.

Dignè] as they require, or in a becoming manner.

FAB. IV. *Minores*] ſc. *ſe*, lower than himſelf.

Lædat] injure.

Luxuriabant] were making merry, or ſporting.

Cubantem] ſc. *eum* Leonem.

Miſerum] the mouſe in a dangerous ſituation.

Ille] ſc. *mus*.

Veniam ſibi dari] that he might be pardon'd.

Peccatum imprudentiæ] a mere accident without thought.

Rex] the lion, king of the foreſt.

Non glorioſum] ſc. *eſſe*, that it would gain him no credit.

Dimiſit] ſubaud. *murem*.

Voce maxima] with all his might.

Mus[5] ſúbito[7] accúrrens[4], non[9] eſt[10] quod[11] timeas[12], ait[8],
Beneficio[17] magno[16] grátiam[14] red-dam[13] parem[15].
Mox[1] omnes[4] artus[5], ártuum[8] et[6] ligámina[7]
Luſtráre[3] cœpit[2], cognitóſ[11]-que[9] déntibus[13]
Nervos[12] rodéndo[10] laxat[14] ingénia[15] ártuum[16].
Sic[1] captum[5] Mus[2] Leónem[4] ſilvis[6] réddidit[3].

FABULA V.

Homo et Arbores.

PEreunt[1], ſuis[5] aúxilium[4] qui[2] dant[3] hóſtibus[6].
Factâ[2] Bipénni[3], quidam[1] ab[5] Arbóribus[6] petit[4],
Manúbrium[9] ut[7] darent[8] è[10] ligno[11], quod[12] foret[13]
Firmum[14]: juſſérunt[2] omnes[1] oleáſtrum[3] dari[4];
Accépit[1] munus[2], factúm[6]-que[3] aptans[4] manúbrium[5]
Cœpit[7] ſecúri[11] magna[9] excídere[8] róbora[10].
Dúm[13]-que[12] eligébat[14] quæ[15] vellet[16], ſic[19] Fraxino[21]
Dixíſſe[20] fertur[18] Quercus[17]: Mérito[23] cédimur[22].

The NOTES.

Non eſt quod timeas] here's nothing for you to fear.
Beneficio] the favour I receiv'd from you, as above.
Artus] the notes and joinings.
Cognitos] found out.
Laxat] i. e. *ſolvit*.
Ingenia] the contrivance of the knots and joints.
FAB. V. *Bipenni*] hatchet.
Firmum] tough or ſtrong.
Oleaſtrum] ſc. lignum ex olea ſylveſtri: per ſynecdoche, a helve of the wild olive-tree.
Aptans] ſc. bipenni.
Excidere] to cut down.
Robora] oaks, and other timber-trees.
Quæ vellet] what oaks, &c, pleas'd him beſt.
Cedimur meritò] we ſuffer deſervedly.

FINIS.

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